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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

SPEECHMAKING.

"Too much of nothing" was a proverbial expression of a wise monarch-statesman who knew men and things in all their phases as well as most persons; and the saying was many hundred years older than he, besides. And it is especially applicable to the present time, and more especially to the present moment, with reference to our system of speechmaking If one was to judge by the columns, pages, acres of oration which fill up, if they do not adorn, our journals, Englishmen must be the most eloquent persons in the world; but it needs only the resolution to wade through two or three specimens of that product of the development of the stenographic art in order to find out what a mistaken notion that is, To this system of everlasting talk, which is fast usurping the place of that action of life which it used to be the Anglo-Saxons' boast was a part of the charter of our liberties and our prosperity, the newspapers, large and small, high and low priced, are doing their best to contribute to an extent that is really getting quite alarming. We believe that in every district of the metropolis there are not one or two but numerous publications of the cheapest class, which assume the shape of a newspaper, though ludicrously in little, which owe their existence to their being the regular chroniclers of the verbosity of the neighbourhood in which they circulate. In the provinces, all the journals, urban and rural, manufacturing and

bucolical, spread wide their sheets to receive the garrulousness, of | the Exchequer at Slough. good or bad quality, not only of the magnates of public discussion, but of the smallest peddlers in loquacity. In those newspapers in the metropolis which profess to speak to the world, the habit-we had almost said the evil-is extended at once over the records of the meetings and dissertations of the smallest trading company, or the most infinitesimal charity corporation, and that grand nightly palaver in the Council of the Nation which every morning astounds or tantalises, as the case may be, the hurried man of business, or gladdens the heart of the idle man of clubs, who thus secures positive occupation for those otherwise dull hours of the day which intervene between his actual awaking and the metaphorical arousing of the West-end world in which he vegetates. If, unhappily, some speech more pointed than the rest should find by this means the immortality or a week, instantly it becomes the fruitful mother of a hundred more: reply, rejoinder, surrejoinder, especially if it be in Parliament, follow in rapid succession, until the public patience becomes exhausted, and public opinion, with its usual potency, interferes to stop what has become a moral nuisance.

No more crying instance of this kind of thing has occurred for many a long day, although the mania has raged with its ordinary vigour in the usual course of such things, than the famous or infamous, according to diverse opinions, speech of the Chancellor of

If it were not too serious an accusation against one whom we must call a Minister, even if we hesitate to denominate him a statesman, one might almost suppose that this was one of Mr. Disraeli's devices to divert public attention from the real state of the affairs of the country-to create a misty cloud of talk around the doings of the Government-or, to speak more metaphorically, like the matador of Spain, to shake a red cloth in the eyes of the bull (the timehonoured symbolising of the British public may be excused under the circumstances of temptation which are so obvious), while his accomplices are employed in vital attacks upon him from behind and on his flanks. Whether something like this were his object or not, the effect is certain. Ex-Ministers, and Ministers that would be, have risen at the Slough speech with as much fury as the infuriated animal of the arena rushes at the scarlet object of his aversion; and night after night we have had those critical hours which in Parliament seem to be devoted to the seeking by members of such a mental stimulus as may react on those physical energies which are about to be brought into process of restoration by dinner sacrificed to savage criticism upon it. If Mr. Disraeli had any such covert design as has been above hinted at, he must ere long have repented of the attempt; and perhaps during the continuance of that pitiless pelting of speech in Parliament and articles in journals with which he has been deluged in the last week or so, he may at



times have thought that there is a Nemesis for the political talker, be his eloquence ever so great, and his powers of thinking on his legs (a shrewd and apt definition of public speaking) ever so un-He must have remembered that there was a time when he too was exhumer of sentences, it not of whole speeches, which he mercilessly hurled at some, and one in particular, against whom the fate of party conflict had arrayed him. It is probably only a literary critic that can feel the full force of the phrase-distorted probably from its original meaning-"Oh that mine enemy would write a book !" and it is only an able, and active, and experienced ex-Minister in opposition who can be wholly and entirely alive to the bitter joy which is experienced when an actual Minister has made an injudicious speech.

This feeling will probably, to some extent, account for the accumulation of retort which has proceeded severally and successively frem Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Clarendon. Doubless they conceived that they had the man who had most profited by the recent negative triumph of the Government over the disorganised force of which they were the ostensible leaders on the hip and that there was every chance that, if they could not unseat the Ministry, they might ruin one of its prime leaders, and drive him into the same dull region of repentance to which Lord Hlenborough has been forced to retreat. And, truth to say, Mr Disraeli in his Parliamentary defences of his out-of-door speech has done much to play the game of his opponents; while Lord Derby's enforced support of his impeached colfeague was very much of that description which in the courts of law, in bad cases, is constantly adopted, namely - a resolute persistence in the tu quoque argument, tinged with attempts to laugh away the sting of the matter. But a question has very naturally arisen which requires some answer, and that is, what is the opinion of the country with regard to this raging controversy among those whom, in default of better, we are accustomed to call our political chiefs?

In the first place, if that very amusing and clever but indiscreet speech had been left to produce its own effect on the country, there is very little doubt but that the sober thinkers on public affairs would have come to the conclusion that the sooner the rash talker who delivered it was relieved from his duties as a member of the Government in these somewhat critical times, the better. But the reiterated attacks made upon Mr Disraeli by those who are his rivals for the possession of power are likely to cause a notion to arise that there must be more in the speech than was at first supposed; and, further than this, the animus which has been displayed, not to speak of the somewhat cognate tone and style on the part of at least one of his assailants, will probably lead to a belief that, if he is indiscreet, and by so much deteriorated for the due occupation of his high position, there is not much to choose between the contending parties; and, indeed, there are instances not too remote of addresses of doubtful taste and policy delivered by Cabinet Ministers, and even by Premiers, which might fairly be

paired off against the Slough oration. There is another point of view from which it would be strange if the country did not look at this controversy, attenuated as it has been to an extent that would be ludicrous if it was not in a certain sense most reprehensible. Out of deference to the cravings of that disease among public men, that national "cacoethes loquendi" of which we have above spoken, and also perhaps from a desire which is to be found in the feelings of every Englishman to enjoy at secondhand some of the delights arising from the pouring out of talk-every constituent sees himself represented in his member's speech-the public always looks with a lenient eye on long-drawn out debates in Parliament during the months of February, March, and April; but after that they do expect that the business of the Session should go on. Here we are in June, and it is not too much to say that this absurd controversy about an absurd after-dinner speech has practically destroyed the usefulness of a fortnight. For it is not merely the actual time consumed by the debates on the subject itself which is to be taken into consideration, but it is the spirit of combativeness which such faction fights infuse into the discussions of the Legislature, and which imbues for a long time the debates on every subject with an irritability, a testiness, or at least a nervousness and excitability, which is certain to result in a vast loss of time. You detect this touchiness and readiness to carp and retort in every one, even the minutest, of these interchanges of opinion and sentiment by means of which our legislation is carried on; and the demon of antagonism once roused is not as easily laid as is desirable. Although the storm itself may be over, the heave and swell of the Parliamentary waters still offer impediments to the progress of the legislatorial vessel. Gentlemen in Parliament may take it for certain that the solid thinkers of all parties-those who ultimately give the tone to public opinion -are little interested in those encounters of the tongue with which the walls of the Parliament Houses have been recently ringing; and, if they are moved by them at all, it is in a sense which is by no means advantageous to the combatants. Depend upon it there has already arisen in the country a feeling which will ere long resolve itself into the shape of a pertiment question. The public will cease to inquire or to care about, whether Mr. Disraeli has made an indiscreet speech, or whether Lord l'almerston may not have been guilty of quite as great a missake; but they will ask, and loudly too, which of those two statesmen is prepared to come forward with a policy which may result in a course of action which will promote the honour, the interest, and the wishes of the nation? And, if that question is not speedily and satisfactorily answered, it may be followed by another- namely, whether the time has not come for a sweeping away of all obstructions to national progress, and even of national sately, and substituting for them an unselfish and vigorous system

AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is not often that the House of Commons is called upon to use the Press rods which, running with a slide like that of a telscope, out of receptacles in front of the chair of the Serjeant-at-Arms and the corresponding seat on the other side of the lower end of the Henre, meet in the centre, and form an actual obstacle to ingress beyond ir, and is designated the Bar. In common parlance, and on ordinary occasions, the bar is not more visible than Holtorn Bars or Smithfield Bars, or any other imaginary boundary and the marriel instrument. any other imaginary boundary, and the material instrument apove described only makes its appearance on certain occasions. For instance, when the Corporation of London exercises its right of presenting a perition to the House by its own officers, the Sheriffs, those functionaries are duly announced before they enter; the bar

positive is drawn out, and they take their stand there while they deliver in the petition. Again, when a witness is called in to be examined in any matter on which the House desires to be informed, he, too, is kept out of the House proper by the intervention of the bar. But the most serious occasion on which this symbol of privilege is brought into requisition is when the House occlares itself to be outraged either collectively or in the person of one of its members. It is considered a very solemn exercise of the duties and functions of the House to summon any person to attend at their bar, although it as often as not happens that little comes of the matter. There are all sorts of traditions of persons brought to the bar, and apologising on their knees in order to escape unheard-of penalties; but of late years the vengeance of the Legislature has been satisfied by a few days' pleasant imprisonment of the alleged culprit in very comfortable apartments in the Palace at Westminster, including excellent beard from the kitchen of the House, and his discharge on payment of the regular fees to the Serjeant-at-Arms, which are said to besomewhat heavy, but which it is in the power of that officer to remit, which he no doubt is not unwilling to do, in cases where mere prolongation of incarceration would not tend to increase the capability of payment by the delinquent; but that must be done by leave of the House. The Serjeant-at-Arms is of course accountable to the House for the safe custody of the prisoner. What would be the result to the Serjeant if a prisoner were to escape is probably as little capable of explanation as the celebrated threat which the Speaker in troublesome cases holds out to refractory members, "that he will name them." In fact, all the terrors and punishments of Parliament are rather mythical in their nature; and, even when they do come into the region of reality, they are by no means of an enduring description. The recent calling to the Bar and committal of Mr. Washington Wilks, the publisher of th in appropriate and well-timed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
PARIS, Thursday.

It appears that the questions treated in the Paris Conferences are little likely to find a rapid solution, and the different Plenipotentiaries engaged therein have applied to their different Courts to obtain more precise instructions, in hopes by this means to expedite the progress of

The first set of guests invited to Fontainebleau have been replaced by the second, among whom are MM. de Kisseleff and Hatzfeldt.

The Prince Napoleon, on his return to town, has established himself in his new hotel in the Champs Elysées. The Prince starts for Algeria about the end of August: he is to bear the title of Lientenant of the Emperor, and is to be independent of all Ministers, with the exception of those of War and Marine, and he is to have a million of francs as civil list, and absolute authority in all nominations and changes in those under him. Great works, in the way of buildings and construction of railways, are about to be commenced in the colony.

The Emperor occupies himself much with exercise and gymnastics at Fontainebleau, and especially with rowing. The Court will pro-

bably remain there till quite the end of June.

Paris is rapidly emptying, and transferring its gaieties to the provinces, where fêtes of a new description are being organised. Rheims has been represented the entry of François II., where, at the time of his coronation, being then sixteen, his marriage with Mary Stuart took place. Nothing could possibly be more splendid than the procession, in which appeared representatives of all the chief personages who took part in the ceremonies; and at the conclusion (the fête was for a charitable purpose) were held a concert and lottery, to which the Emperor and Empress contributed a beautiful clock and a déjeuner service in silver.

A similar fête, representing the entrance of Louis XIV. into Rouen, and the introduction of Corneille to the Grand Monarque, is to take place at that city on the 27th and 28th inst.

The authorities, in order to put a stop to the violent discussions arising out of the duel of M. de Pène, has forbidden all public mention of the matter, and the Figaro has even been prohibited from publishing bulletins of the state of the sufferer.

The agricultural prospects of the country in general, especially as

regards grapes and grain, are most satisfactory.

A splendid marriage in the Faubourg St. Germain took place between the Comte Aimery de Rochouart, descendant of the Princes of Aquitaine, and Mdlle. Marie de Larochejaquelin, daughter of the Marquis "of that ilk," and senator. The Archbishop of Paris performed the ceremony, at which were present the Prince de Ligne, the Ducs de Mortemart, de Crillon, de Clermont Tonnerre, &c.

A most valuable and interesting book has just been completed by M. Charles Blanc, called "Le Trésor de la Curiosité." It is a catalogue of all the most important picture sales that have taken place in Europe since the latter part of the eighteenth century up to the present time, with a comparison of prices during the intermediate years, an account of all the most noted galleries in existence, and a set of historical and biographical notes of the most interesting character.

"Les Lionnes Pauvres" of Emile Augier is immensely attended. The pictures of manners and morals it contains is a fearful revelation of the existing state of society in France.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on Tuesday to take leave of the Queen of Holland The flag was hoisted at the Tuileries immediately on their arrival. Their Majesties left for Fontainebleau at half past four. The Queen of Holland went to church on Sunday at the chapel of the British Embassy.

During the few hours that the Emperor stayed at the Tuileries on Tuesday a Ministerial Council was held, at which, according to rumour, the principal subject of discussion was the position of the foreign press in France.

The Journal de la Meurlhe states that the Emperor and Empress will arrive at Plombières on the 22ud inst.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the unexpected return to Paris of Mr. Howard, the newly-appointed Minister to Florence, is the subject of much comment in diplomatic society there.

By the death of the Duchess of Orleans the France. There is

to Paris of Mr. Howard, the Board, the subject of much comment in diplomatic society there.

By the death of the Duchess of Orleans the French budget sives 300,000 frencs a year, the national downy settled by France. There is no reversionary interest in the Count de Paris.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed further instructions to the Prefects on the subject of the sale of the landed property of the charitable establishments in France, which materially modify the effect of his circular on the same subject.

charitable establishments in France, which materially modify the effect of his circular on the same subject.

The French officers appointed to form part of the mission to Persia have received orders from the Minister of War to prepare furtheir departure. They are to report themselves to the General commanding at Marteilles by the 7th June at the latest.

Marteilles But Marviez, accompanied by M. Marfori (late Mayor of Madrid) and Brigadier Henriquez, arrived in Paris on Monday moraing.

Summer weather has at length set in in Paris; the thermometer stood at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the shade at 84 day. Febrent eit.

Fabrenheit.

The Patrie announces that M. de Lamartine's saddle horses were sold on Faturday last at St. Point and that the furniture of his chates of Monogan is shortly to be seld to satisfy one of his creditors.

From Paris we learn that M. de Pedo is still alive, and, though in a most cangerous condition, is reparted to be somewhat better. One of his intimate friends thinks that there is no hope of sating his life; but the Patrie says that he has so far improved that he may probably be removed to Paris in a few days.

Proudhon (who has been tried for the offence of publishing his recent work) has been rentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4000 france fine.

Accounts from Alicante state that their Majesties embarked at that port for Valencia, amidet the most enthusiastic acclamations. In addition to the Royal squadron, a number of versels accommended their Majesties. The Madrid journals contain accounts of the Queen's visit to Alicante, from which it appears that in that city her Majesty was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Banhanao, the new English Minister, was there presented to her Majesty, but not efficially. The heat has become very great in Madrid.

SARDINIA.

The King returned on Wednesday from his trip to Alessandria, qui, and Voghara. At Aqui there was one of the most popular tresever remembered. The crowds that flocked to the some from fetes ever remembered. The crowds that flocked to the some from every tural spot around were immense, and they say no less than 40,000 were on the ground. The King breakfasted in the midst of that vast multitude; he was seated beneath a pavilion with 250 quests to do him honour; but he was not separated from his people. In the evening he went on foot to visit the objet palaces in the city, and wherever he went the same enthusiastic appliance grated him.

We learn from Turin that on Monday the Chamber of Deputies voted the lean of 40,000,000f, by 97 votes against 62. The moston for reducing the loan to 30,000,000f, was rejected by a large majority.

PRUSSIA.

The city of Dantzic is about to present to the Prince and Princess
Frecerick William of Prussia a model in silver of the galley known as
the Kraucht, which is exhibited in the Artushofa. It will be two feat
four in letyth. On a rock will be engraved an appropriate inscription,
along with the united arms of Prussia and England. The entire mass
will be placed on a pedestal, the angles of which will be formed of four
dolphins.

dolphins.

The general elections which are about to take place are exciting considerable interest, and both the Maisterial party and the Opposition are preparing actively for the struggle. The Frince of Prussis has declared in the mest decided manner for full liberty at the elections, and has announced that he will not allow public function arises to attempt to bias any man's vote. The Prince declares that in so arting he is sure of meeting the views of the King, and he has directed that his declarations shall be made known to the country.

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UNITED STATES.

The Vanderbilt arrived on Wadnesday at Southampton from Naw York. The Hon. Charles Summer came a passanger by the Vanderbilt, and also Mr. J. Potter, bearer of despatches.

The angry feeling continued on the question of the alleged British cutrages on American vessels. Mr. Buchanan had promptly responded to the resolutions of Compress asking for information, and sent to that body a short message, with copy of letters to Lord Napher and to that body a short message, with copy of letters to Lord Napher and to that body a short message, with copy of letters to Lord Napher and to Mr. Dullas the American Minister in London. Mr. Dullas is instructed to lay the facts before the British Government, and to demand satisfaction for the insults offered to the American flag, and indemnity for whatever damages American vessels have sustained from the visitations of the British cruisers; also, that peremptory orders shall be issued and enforced for stopping the search of American vessels at sea.

The Secretary of the Navy reported that the steam-frigsts Wahash, her szee Savannah, and the brig Dolphin had been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico; and these vessels, with the Colorado, Fulton, and Jamestown, would make a respectable force in those waters.

The Senate had passed a bill repealing the fishing bounties, to take effect on the 31st December, 1859.

It was stated that the President had applied to Congress for authority to contract a loan for 15,000 000, for a term not expecting ten years.

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General Persifer Smith. Commander of the Utah army, died at Fort
Leavenworth, on the 16th ult. The command now devolves on
Brigadir General Harney. Accounts from Utah state that Brigham
Young had abdicated, and that Governor Cumming was within thirty
miles of Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons,
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The Senate in executive Session, on May 11, confirmed James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as Minister resident at Denmark, vice Bedinger; also, Colonel G. W. Morgan, as Resident Minister at Portugal, vice O Sullivan.

The New York Churchman reports the consecration of the Free Church of St. John the Evangelist, in that city, as a momorial to the late lamented Bishop Wain wright. There was a very large gathering of clergy present, thirty-three walking in procession in their surplices. Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop and others to a very large congregation, after an ecoquent sermon by Dr. Morgan.

FATAL FLOOD IN NEW ZEALAND—News has arrived of a melancholy and fatal flood near Wellington, New Zealand, which occurred in January last, and destroyed fourteen lives. The Wellington Independent gives the following as the names of those drowned:—Mr. Stannaway, wife, and five children; Mr. Charles Sillary, his wife and child; Mis. Hagin and her new-born infant, also Mrs. Price the nurse. A person named Harrley succeeded in swimming to a tree and saved his life by hanging to a tree about fourteen hours. Mrs. Price was found dead with the Infant in her arms only born at six o'clock the same moraing. The Wellington Spectator thus describes the scene of the disaster:—" The pecular locality where this fearful loss of life occurred was user the Burley Mow Inn, at the Upper Valley of the Hutt. When the flood was at its height the force of the water at this point is described by an ejewitness as having been terrific. The water was seen rushing along like an inmense wave, crashing and roaring, and carrying everything before it: luge trees, portions of buildings, timber, furniture, and de virs of every description, were borne away by the force of the current. Many acres of land which oly a few hours before to all appearance promisel a plentiful crop are now covered with sand and shingle, and not a particle of vegetation remains. The unfortunate persons who have lost their lives by this ad calamity are mostly late arrivals in the country."

HAVANNAH advices state that a party of English marines were FATAL FLOOD IN NEW ZEALAND -News has arrived of a

HAVANNAH advices state that a party of English marines were landed from the steamer Styxeast of Cardenas, and hunted the plantations for negroes, but found none, and retired after exciting alarm and indignation by the invasion. The Spanish Captain in command of the district hat been ordered to Havannah for trial for neglect of duty in not resisting by force the aggression.

MOROCCO.—Advices from Tangiers of the 12th ult, announce that the military demonstrations directed against the tribes of Zembur, who dwell in the country between Fez and fetouan, had not led to the submission of the latter, who were preparing for a desperate resistance. The Emperor of Morocco had taken up a position at twenty miles from Fez. with his army of 22,000 men, and was to commence his attack in the beginning of this month.

beginning of this month.

MUNTENEGRO.—There was a report that nearly 30 000 Turks had been massacred in the late affair; but the Montenegrin General only reports 550 as the number of the enemy killed, which is rather more than the number reported by the Turkish officers as missing. The intelligence in the Continental papers consists nearly wholly of rumours and conjectures, and hazardous assertions on the Montenegrin affair, and the character of the sittings of the Paris Conference. Whether the Porte has been really brought to terms or not it would be rash to say; but a note of Prince Danilo to the Emperor of the French, published in the Moniteur, leads to the conclusion that France has succeeded in arresting the hands of the Sultan. A lefter from Paris on Thursday states that an army of 20,000 Turks has been ordered to advance into Montenegro.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE. - The Bahama Herald announces that PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The Bahama Herald announces that the House of Assembly had unanimously adopted a resolution authorising the payment out of the public treasury of the sum of £100 for precaring a piece of plate to be presented to the Hon G. C. Anderson, the Speaker of the House; and that the resolution was agreed to by the Legislative Council. This act of the Legislature considered as a public testimouy to the zeal, ability, and faith ulness with which Mr. Anderson has so long served his country as Speaker of the Assembly, has given entire satisfaction to all classes of the community.

THE KING OF SARDINIA has had a triumphal reception at Acqui The Ming of Sardinia has had a trumbhat reception at Acqui, an immense crowd collected to meet him, and saluted him with enthusiastic acciamations. The Moniteur says that his progress from the ruleway station to the town was a perfect ovation. A grand dinner was given there in his honour, which his Majesty attended, and atterwards waked about the town. In the evening Acqui was illuminated. On Wednesday morning the King returned to Alessaudria and reviewed the garrison.

THE 'CAGLIARI' AFFAIR,—The Neapolitan Government has sent to the Cabinets of the Great Powers copies of three diplomatic notes:

1. The English despatch, demanding indemnification.

2. The retusal of the Neapolitan Government.

3. A new memorandum, which endeavours to prove the legality of the selzure and concernation of the Capitari. The King has applied to Russia for support, and M. Kisseleff, the Czar's Envoy at Rome, has reached Naples.

M. de Kothschild has tendered his resignation as founder and member of the Council of Administration of the Austrian Orédit Mobilier, and the shares have fallen considerably in consequence.

MR JOHN ()'FARRELL, a member of the Canadian House of Assembly, has been unanimously expelled from his seat for election frauds. He cannot be re-elected for fourteen years, and his county Lot-biniere) becomes disfranchised.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. HER MAJESTY (God bless her!) is finding pleasant homes in pleasant places for scientific Englishmen. Owen, the Cavier of England, has king had a free house from her Majesty at the Rochampton corner of Richmond Park; and a house at Hampton Court (hardly less pleasant) has just been given by her Majesty to Professor Faraday, the great pupil of Sir Humphry Davy. These are not almshouses. Any one might be proud to live rent free in a pleasant place pleasantly given by Queen Victoria. We should like to see Richmond Park skirted with secluded bouses for men of genius. Here might live the author of "David Copperfield;" on t'other side, near the Robin Hood Gate, might live the author of "Vanity Fair." Here, where nightingales mest do congregate, Tennyson might live under a thatched roof, commanding a distant view of Windsor's terraced heights. Here an English historian might hold out; here an antiquary; here (though in a villakin only) a topographer; and here, at the Star and Garter Gate, the best author who is the best epicure in made-dishes and rare old wines.

The only autograph of Shakepeare in private hands—the only autograph of Shakspeare which money is ever likely to buy without a revolution—is to pass this month under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. Only five unmistakable autographs of Shakspeare are known (for we do not believe even in the Florio in the British Museum)-viz., the three signatures to his will on three sheets. the signature to the deed in the Guildhall Library, and this or the Garrick autograph, now offered to the greatest admirer with the longest purse. The Guildhall Library document is the counterpart of the conveyance of a house in Ireland-yard, near to the Blackfriars Theatre, which Shakspeare bought in 1612, and bequeathed by will to his daughter, Susanna Hall. It is genuine beyond all dispute. this spot, on this bit of parchment, rested the right hand of the myriad-minded, the thousand-tongued Shakspeare-the greatest benefac'or to the world that England, rich in such productions, has yet produced. Shakspeare, doubtless, read every line on this oblong bit of parchment, for Shakspeare's opinion might have been taken with advantage on any subject. Let some rich person buy it (will Miss Burdett Coutts listen to our entreaties, and present it to Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon?). Its presence there, in a mulberry frame, would be most appropriate. The Guildhall signature cost Gog and Magog £147.

The Soulages Collection-so the rumour runs-will find a final resting place in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Henry Cole and those who work with him have so managed finances intrusted to their care that they clearly see a way of paying certain annual sums (with interest) until the whole purchase-money is completed.

Apropos of collections, we hear that if the Campana Collection (to which we called attention last week) be brought to England, it will make its first bow to the public in the now much talked-about Exhibition of 1861. Mr. Wentworth Dilke will render a further service to art by moving vigorously in this matter.

An excellent English actress of the good old school has just disappeared from among us, and at a ripe age. Fifty-four years ago Miss Duncan, from Edinburgh, made her first appearance (Oct. 8, 1804) at Covent Garden, in the no easy part of Lady Teazle. It was a memorable night. The elder Mathews (Charles of the At Homes) appeared for the first time as Sir Peter Teazle, and Elliston made his first appearance in the part of Charles Surface. Of the cast on that occasion—and it was a good one, including Miss Mellon—Miss Duncan (afterwards Mrs. Davison) was the last survivor. Old playgoer have been heard to speak of that night as a great occasion. Sheridan was present, and more than nodded approbation. But the intellect of Mrs. Davison is not dead: her eminent son is the great musical critic (ay and something more) of England at this time.

Ben Webster of the Adelphi is the first actor who has pulled down a habitable theatre for the sole purpose of rebuilding it. Fires and fallings in are the usual fate of theatres; but Ben of the Adelphi sets to at once with pickaxe and shovel, carts the Adelphi to London purlieus, and begins a new and enlarged theatre. In an act so public spirited who does not wish Ben Webster success. Wednesday, the 2nd of June, was the last night of the little Adelphi. We are to have a large Adelphi in September next. London historians will earefully chronicle both events.

Poetry happily is not extinct among us-poetic fathers have had poetic sons-and now we have a poetic father with a poetic daughter. Miss Procter-Barry Cornwall's daughter-is about to publish a volume of poems; and critics-ay, and harsh ones-speak more than favourably of Miss Procter's poetic powers.

The Angustan age of Anne was the age in which poets were Secre-Free of State and Amhassadors. The Augustan age of Queen Victoria (and we mention the fact with pride) is he age when a clever novelist is Chancellor of the Exchequer and another dever novelist a Secretary of State. Literature is well represented in a Cabinet that has two novelists in it.

A "NAVVY'S" FUNERAL AT BECKENHAM.—The readers of "English Hearts and English Hands" will be interested in the following account, which we quote from a weekly contemporary:—"The quiet village of Beckenham was on Sunday the scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of the funeral of a 'navvy.' named Thomas Ward. The deceased was formerly employed on the Bromiey branch of the Mid-Kent Railway, and, having some months since attended the cottage Scripture readings of Miss Marsh, the authoress of 'The Life of Captain Hedley Vicars,' &c., became a convert. He succeeded in obtaining a situation at Watford station, on the North Western line wherehe met with an accident, and was taken to one of the London hospitals to undergo amputation of one of his arms. After lying there for some time he communicated with Miss Marsh who at once set off for the hospital, where she was afterwards constantly to be found ministering to him. When he had sufficiently recovered he was ordered to Rechalam for change of air, where, after he had been a few days, bleeding from the shoulder commenced, terminating his life, which it did in prayer with his friends. Miss Marsh knowing how highly the deceased was esteemed among therest of the 'navvies' on the line, caused an essage to be sent to the mithat the Rev F. Chaimers, the Rector of Beckenlam, had kindly consented to preach a funeral serion, prior to the funeral taking place on Sunday. For about an hour previous to the commencements of the service, streams of navvies were to be seen wending their way to their church, which was filled by half-past three. The funeral procession passed into the church amid breathless silence, followed by ten mourners, including the mother of the deceased, relations, and friends, as dabout 130 or the navvies, walking four abreast, with their timeral procession passed into the church amid breathless silence, followed by ten mourners, meluding the mother of the deceased, relations, and friends, as dabout 130 or the navvies, walking four abreast, with their timera A "NAVVY'S" FUNERAL AT BECKENHAM .- The readers of

THE FIGHT HON. WILLIAM VATES PEEL, brother of the late

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—The House of Lords on Morday morning delivered judgment in this patracted and important case in favour of the claim of Earl Talbot to the dormant peccage of the saridom of Shrewsbury.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Corporation Bill and numerous deputation waited upon Mr. Secretary Walpole and Lord J Menners, at the Home Office, for the purpose of soliciting the assent of the Government to the insertion in the Corporation Bill of clauses for the repeal of the London osal-tax, amounting to upwards of £250.000 per annum. The deputation was introduced by Sir E Bulwer Lytton Bart. M P, and consisted of a great number of influential gentlemen, among whom were the following members of Parlian ent:—Sir C Napier. Lord Vane Tempest. Sir J Shelley, the Hom. W. Cowper, Sir W. Codrington, Sir H Rawinson, Mr J Locke Mr. H. Ingram Mr., Williams, Mr Ayrton, Mr Roupell, Mr Wykeham Mertin, Mr Whatman, Mr Ridley, Mr. Briscoe Mr. Alcock and Mr H. B. Sheridan. The Home Secretary, in reply, said that no doubt the coal-tax was one of a very objectionable character; and that probably the best course to a stiafy the deputation would be to ad-pt the suggestion of Mr. Ayrton, M. P., and have the bill recommitted in order that the coal-tax question might be considered at the same time that the Corporation authorities who had petitioned the House of Commons for a recommitment of the bill might be heard on the other side; but he warned the deputation that, if that course were adopted, the effect would be to postpone legislation on the Corporation affairs until next session. Mr. Ayrton, M.P., on behalf of the deputation, thought that delay would be better than passing a bill so unsatisfactory as the present. The deputation them withdrew.

Banquet to Major-General Sir A. Wilson.—On Wed-THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL AND THE CITY COAL-

unsatisfactory as the present. The deputation then withdrew.

BANQUET TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. WILSON.—On Wednesday evening a sum thous entertainment was given by the members of the Oriental Club to Major-General Sir Archdale Wisson of Delik, to elebrate his return home, after his distinguished military services in India. Covers were laid for 120 persons. The hanquet which was of the most réchérche character, was served in a superb style in the spatious cufies-room of the club-house in Hanover-square. The principal table, and four others branching therefrom were covered with costly gift ornamental plate, and vases containing the choicest flowers decorated the several tables. Major-General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian. K. C. B., pre ided on the occasion, supported by the distinguished guest, Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., and Sir Frederick Currie, the chairman of the East India Company.

Exhibition of the Royal Botanical Society.—The second

FXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The second general exhibition by this society of plants, flowers, and fruit in season, took place on Wednesday, in the society's beautiful gardens Regents Park. The weather was magnificent. The company mustered about 15 000, among whom were the Chancelor of the Exchequer and Mrs. I israeli, the Russian, Austrian, Sardinian, Bavarian, American, and other Ambasesdors and Ministers, with their suites: Maria Marchioness of Aliesbury the Counterses of Chesterfield, Bradford, and Kiunoul, the Bishop of Winchester, Ladies Evelyn Stanhope, Dacre, Hamilton, Peto, Buchan, Panmure, Willoughby de Broke, &c.

St. Ann's Society.—The 149th appropression of this institution.

Buchan, Panmure, Willoughby de Broke, &c.

St. Ann's Society — The 149th anniversary of this institution which has for its object the maintaining, clothing, and educating the chi'dren of those once in prosperity, orphans or not was ce ebrated on Wednerday evening at the London Favern, in the presence of nearly 180 friends and subscribers. Samuel Whitherad Esq. M.P. presided About one hundred and fifty ledies, who occupied seats in the gallery and upon a platform at the rear of the chair, increased the brilliancy of the meeting. Several teasts connected with the charity, acknowledging the services of the committee and their able and invaluable serretary. Mr. E. F. Lee'cs, proposed and duly responded to On this occasion the subscriptions received amounted to no less than £700. — At the Royal Asylam Brixton-bill, on Thursday next, will be held a meeting of the St. Ann's Society for the examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards to the boys, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of London.

HOYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS. — The following appointments

He boys, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of London.

FOYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, —The following appointments were made at the last meeting of the council:—The Rev. F. Temple. Head Master of Ringly, and the Rev. Dr. Major. Head Master of Kingl's College School were elected to vacant seats in the council. A large number of gentlemen were elected honorary members of the college. The secretary reported that applications had been received from schools in the neighbourhood of London, representing about 1000 papils desirous of availing themselves of the pupils' examination in the college rooms: and that an equal number of candidates was expected from the provinces and from ladies' schools to be examined at a subsequent period by proctors and examiners from the college.

The Frontographic Society.—The town exhibition of the

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY .- The town exhibition of the THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The town exhibition of the Photographic Society has just been opened at the rooms of the society. No 1, I ew coventry-atrect. The collection consists very much of what has been already, during some months exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, but with some important additions. The French exhibitors distinguis' themselves favourably, particularly M. Bingham with his admirable rendering of popular pictures and prints; and M. Kelebourg, who displays a great variety of figure-subjects (some of them important) and studies from nature. Mr. J. Contencin's photographs on wood (for the purpose of engraving, are deserving of attention.

INAUGURATION OF THE LORD I'UDLEY COUTTS STUART HOUSE OF REFUGE—A very appropriate tribute of respect was on Tuesday paid to the memory of this nobleman, whose public services and amiability of character will not soon be forgotten. His friends and admirers hit upon the plan of enlarging, in his honour, the Marylebone Nightly Refuge for the Destitute, an institution in which the lamented nobleman took a deep personal interest. The enlargement having been completed, the ir auguration took place on Tuesday, Lord Carlisle gracefully presiding. (Last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contained an Engraving of the Refuge, with some interesting descriptive details.)

PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY. - A din-PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY. — A dinner on behalf of this society took place on Tuesday night at the London
Tavern—Mr Charles Dickens in the chair. The object of this new society is
to provide open spaces for playgrounds for the power children in prouleus places, and by this means to remove them as much as possible from
the dens and alleys in which they are at present "cabined, cribbed and
confined." The list of subscriptions during the evening amounted to £178.
The chairman, in proposing the last toat. "The healthor the ladies," yowed
that he would not preside at another dinner unless the ladies also dined—
an announcement which was received with enthusiastic cheers.

an announcement which was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Annual Gathering of Children at St. Paul's.—On Thursday the annual gathering of the children of the several ward and parochial schools fook place in St. Paul's Cathedral, in the pres uce of a vast congregation, the children themselves numbering 8000. The children were headed by the beadle and accompanied in their march by their respective clergy and some of the leading inhabitants of the parish to which they belong. In the interior of the cathedral the children occupied the berches of a pacious amphitheaire erected beneath the dome, the arena of which was filled by the municipal authorities the clergy, and the stewards of the anniversary meeting; while the public were accommodated with a gallery, which, springing from the floor at the transept, rose, seat after seat, along the whole length of the central aisle, until it reached the height of the western doorway. Divine Service commenced at tweive o'clock by the children in one choir singing the beautiful strains of the 100th Psalm. The Bight Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

THE POPLAR FOSPITAL -On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, under the presidency of Viscount Ingestre. M.P., supported by a large number of gentlemen. The subscription-list read in the course of the evening announced an addition to the funds of the hospital amounting to upwards of £1000.

PAUL'S SCHOOL - On Wednesday the students of Dean St. Pacia School.— On Wednesday the students of Dean Colet's Foundation had their time-honoured "Apposition Day," which was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chienester, the Bishop of Deny, and by a considerably larger number of visitors than usual. The performances of the schoolars showed the careful training of the masters in their several departments, and reflected credit on the conduct of the school. At the conclusion the High Master announced a three days' holiday—one for each of the Bishops present.

NEW MEDICAL CLUB.— Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a medical club in the metropolis, which will be open to all nembers of each branch of the profession.

BRAINAGE. - The Metropolitan Board of Works, on Wednesday, held a special meeting to consider the main drainage of London, and once more resolved, by a formal vote, to do nothing, at any rate for three

hobbers of £800 from a Cab.—On Wednesday morning information was received at the different police-stations of a robbery of £800, all in silver coin from a cab, whilst being conveyed from the new Catte Market to the Bark. The money in question was placed in a canvas bag and with several other bags, all containing large a counts in gold and sincer coin, deposited in a cab in charge of a cierk. A reward of \$300 is effered for the recovery of the cash, and in the event of that not being forthcoming £100 on conviction of the thief.

THE Leviathan is now open to the view of the public, and the present fine weather is daily attracting hundreds to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered of viewing her immense proportions. Tickets, however, must be first obtained either of Mr. Sams St. James's-street, or from the office in Gresham-street.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. - Last week the births of 904 boys and Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 904 boys and 788 girls, in all 1692 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1527.—
The deaths registered in London, which in the two previous weeks were successively 1057 and 1082 rose last week to 1103, of which 576 were deaths of males, and 530 those of females—In the ten years 1848—57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1004.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY.

THE FIGHT HON THOMAS KNOX, second Earl of Ranfur'y, and the fidest con of Thomas, the first Earl, by his wile, Mary Jaluana addest daughter of the Most Ray. William Stuart D.D. Archais op of Armsch, was forn the 13th of November, 1816, and murist, the 12th October, 1818, Harriet, daughter of the late Jaluas Bennington, Frq. of Bromlead Hall. Youksbire by whom he has had two sines and a daughter. His Lordship, who prior to inheriting the earltom lore the title of Viscount Northland, succeeded to the family humurs as lately as the 21st of last March on the demise of his tather, the first Espl. He himself died on the 19th ult., at his seat, Dungarnon Park, counts Tyrrne, and is succeeded by his elder son. Thomas Granville Heart's Suart, now the third Fail, who is a youth in his history ear. A ratice of the Eul, the father of the Per just deceased, was given, with an engavine of the arms of the noble house of Ranfarly, in the number of the Illustrated London News of the 3rd of April last.

SIR SAMUEL STIRLING, BART.

SIR SAMUEL STIRLING, seventh Barnet, of Gloral, in the country of Stirling, was the ellest son of



Sir John Stirling, the sixth Boronet by he wife, who was a Miss Polson, of Strafford, in North America. He was born in 1783, and, adopting the law as a profession, became a Scot-tish a lyocate in 1898. He suc-

tish alvocate in 1818. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He married, in 1843, Mary Anne, only daughter of Major Rotert Burne, it had at the Hotel Windsor. Faris, on the 3rd ult, and is succeeded in his title and entailed estates by his nephew, now Sir Samuel Home Stiriling, the eighth Baronet, who was born in 1830, and married, in 1851, Mary, youngest caughter of Colonel Begbie, by whom he has issue a daughter, born in 1855. This is an old Nova Scotia baronetcy, Sir Mungo Stirling, the first Baronet, who was so created in 1666, being the lineal descendant of hir John Stirling, Knight, of Glorat, Armour-bearer to King James I. of Scotland at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

DR. STRONG.

DR. STRONG.

FRANCIS PEMBLE STRONG, Esq. M.D., was the son of the Rector of Norton, in Kent; was born in 1783; and was educated for the cardical profession, which he practised for a short time in England. He left for India in 1815, when he was nominated to the medical charge of the Mysore Princes and civil surgeoncy of the twenty-four Pergunahs. The latter position enabled him white in Calcutta to discover the insalulations state of the suburbs there, and he devised a remedy, through the sanction of the authorities, in draining the salt-water lakes, and applying the land thus redeemed to agricultural and other useful purjoses. He also ameliorated the condition of the prisoners contined in the Calcutta gaols by procuring the substitution of chain for bar fetplying the land thus redeemed to agricultural and other useful purposes. He also ameliorated the condition of the prisoners contined in the Calcutta gools by procuring the substitution of chain for but fetters, and by improving the whole of the sanitary regulations, by which the ratio of mortality was greatly diminished. His efforts for the introduction of coffee and cotton growing in India were unesusing, though they met with but partial success. Constant also were his endeavours to supply Calcutta with pure water. In evidence of his generous disposition, it may be stated that he gave up gratuitously the lower rooms of his splendid residence in Calcutta for the accommodation of the public library there. Dr. Strong had only arrived in England about a year before his death, which occurred on the 10 hult, at the age of seventy three. The doctor, who had been for more than half a century a resident of Calcutta, was much loved and respected by all there, both for his urbanity and hospitality and for the untiring zeal he evinced in converting Calcutta from a hatbad of malaria to an Eastern city of more than average sanitary expellence.

In our notice of Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart., Dean of Yor', his second mairings should have been thus stated:—He married, secondly, In majorly daughter of Colonel Pearse, of Halley St. George Park, Can bridgeshire.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT FREDERICK J. G. SAUNDERS, 84TH REGIMENT.

SAUNDERS, 84TH REGIMENT.

A HYART-THRILING and terrible interest belongs to the stry of him whose Portrait we now present, who was at once the hero and martyr of one of the bloodiest scenes of the Indian mutiny. Lieutenant Prederick J G Saunders, late of the 84th Regiment, was the fifth son of Colonel Richard Saunders, and born in Ireland in 1849. He entered the army in 1847, and in 1848 joined his regiment in the East Indies. On the breaking out of the Rissian war several Indian officers joined the Turkish Contingent, Lieutenant Saunders among them. He bure the rank of Captain, serving with his regiment in the Crimes until the peace; and it is the uniform of that corps in which he appears in the accommanying portrait. Upon quitting the Crimesa he proceeded to Madras, and, finding that we were at war with the Persians, volunteered to serve against them in any capacity. The mutiny in the bergal army, however, breaking out soon afterwards he joined his regiment at Rangoon, proceeded with his corps to Calcutta, and was with the first detachment that moved towards Cawapore, where he was left with his company, under General Wheeler. In the early part of the memorable siege he was wounded in the left breast by a grappethot; but, notwithstanding his sufferiogs, continued to take an active part in the operations; and, when the council of war was held, is said to have raised his voice against putting any trust in the word of the refels, and was for continuing the struggle to the last. The fate of the deluded; arrison must be but too wall remembered. Lieutenant Saunders proceeded with his companions to the boats; but, previously to end alling concealed his revolver under his dream and he sinceeded in getting to shore. Scized by the rebels, he demanded to be carried beture the Nana Sabib, and his demand was acceded to, his sword being first taken from him. He was followed that provide the grand and entered he was the only officer of the regiment these. Upon getting near the Nana he dashed forward turough the grand and cru A HEART-THRILLING and terrible interest belongs to thest my of him

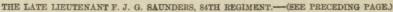
glerious end.

MAJOR HENRY FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

70 TH REGIMENT.

Not less compleuous for bravery, but happily more fortunate in its neults, have been the services of Major Henry Frederick Saunders, an elder brother of the late Lieutenant Saunders. In 1836 he entered the 3rd West Locia Regiment and served on the west of Africa (Sierna Leone and the Gambia) for four years and a half, being present with the expeditionary force in the interior in 1837. In 1838 he proceeded to the Gambia, and, on arriving there was the only surviving officer, all the other officers who had embarked with him having been taken off by yellow fever. In that year he was employed on a mission to carry depatches to the French at Senegal, and in the following year commanded the troops in putting down a riot at the Gambia, on which occasion he distinguished himself during a night patrol by making a derh at a gun and carrying it off. He was for three years Gurrison Acjurant to the troops at the Gambia. In 1842 he joined the 84th Regiment and proceeded to India in the May of that year. He served with the 84th in India until 1851, when he was promoted to an unattached company. In 1853 he exchanged into the 70th, with which resiment he served in India till 1857 when he returned to England in ill health. No sooner had the news of the mutiny reached England, however, then, in pite of his impaired health, he volunteered to return to India. His ervices were accepted, and he proceeded to Calcutta, where he got attached to the 53rd Regiment, and, after only a few to Indis. His services were accepted, and no proceed after only a few where he got attached to the 53rd Regiment, and, after only a few







MAJOR H. F. SAUNDERS, 70TH REGIMENT .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.

hours' stay in the city, started for the scene of active operations, and, on reaching Cawnpore, was attached to the 64th Regiment, which corps was formed into a kind of provisional battalion, all the officers whose regiments were in the upper provinces being attached to it.

corps was formed into a kind of provisional battalion, all the officers whose regiments were in the upper provinces being attached to it.

Early in the first month of the present year, it will be remembered, the news of General Windham's disastrous engagement with the Gwalior Contingent reached this country, and produced a very painful sensation. After the brilliant action of the 26th of November, when the enemy were repulsed, Major Saunders (then senior Captain attached to the 64th) commanded one hundred men, who formed the outlying pickets which guarded General Windham's camp. In the engagement of the 27th he had the command of the right wing of the regiment in action, being placed upon the heights near the canal, which protected the left flank. On the 28th he was again in action, and so distinguished himself as to excite universal admiration. He commanding the leading division, which the brave Major Stirling, who fell in the engagement, said was to have been supported by the men armed with the Enfield rifle; but these men had been doing outpost duty on the previous night, and only fell in in the rear of the regiment as it passed the Baptist chapel, which was the picket-house. The 64th advanced steadily for a considerable distance under a heavy cannonade from four nine-pounders, served with shot and grape, the enemy lying concealed under excellent cover, and taking deliberate aim at the officers and men as they came near. The Times own correspondent writes in terms of the highest admiration of Major Saunders's gallantry. He says—"Captain Saunders found himself with only a hundred men, and ten officers out of the sixteen left alive. The bullets were falling in showers, the men were falling in sheaves, the arrival of supports was still delayed, and the gallant fellow, sick at heart, after holding the guns a quarter of an hour, was compelled to order a retreat. The

retreat became general on the right, and before evening the force was in intrenchments, and the enemy just outside. Colonel Wilson was brought in and died two hours afterwards, pouring out with his last breath his love for the 64th, and his admiration of their deed. Captain Saunders really deserves the Victoria cross. His conduct was extelled by every man in the camp." General Windham named him in his despatches in terms of high commendation.

In concluding this notice of Major Saunders's latest act of gallantry, we will mention an interesting fact: it is, that the place where that act was performed is very near the spot on which his brother fell so nobly.

Major Saunders has been nearly twenty-two years in the army, almost the whole of which time has been spent in foreign service. He is at present in England, on account of ill-health, and has lately had the honour of being presented to her Majesty, and of being invited to the last State ball.

THE LEVEE AT NEW ORLEANS,

NEW ORLEANS stands on the left bank of the Mississippi, about a hundred miles from its mouths, on a crescent-like bend of the river, whence its name of the "Crescent City." By means of continual deposits of the vast quantities of mud and sand which it holds in solution, and brings down from the great wilderness of the Far West, the Mississippi has raised its bed to a considerable height above the level of the surrounding country, and is embanked for hundreds of miles by earthen mounds or dykes, of six or eight feet in height, called Levées. This name was originally given by the French, and is still retained by the dwellers on the banks of the Mississippi and Ohio. A Levée of this kind protects New Orleans.

The following description of the Levée at New Orleans is taken from the letter of our Correspondent describing that city which appeared in the number of this Journal for the 10th ult.:—

from the letter of our Correspondent describing that city which appeared in the number of this Journal for the 10th ult.:—

"The outdoor life of New Orleans is seen to greatest advantage on the Levée. The river can scarcely be seen for the crowd of steam-boats and of shipping that stretch along the Levée for miles; and the Levée itself is covered with bales of cotton and other produce, which hundreds of negroes, singing at their work, with here and there an Irishman among them, are busily engaged in rolling from the steamers and depositing in the places set apart for each consignee. These places are distinguished one from the other by the little flags stuck upon them—flags of all colours and mixtures of colours and patterns; and here the goods remain in the open air, unprotected, until it pleases the consignees to remove them. New Orleans would seem, at first glance, to overflow with wealth to such an extent as to have no room for storage. The street pavements actually do service for warehouses, and hales of cotton, to such an extent as to impede the traffic, and justify the belief that the police must either be very numerous and efficient, or the population very konestly disposed. The docks of Liverpool are busy enough, but there is no bustle, no life, no animation, at Liverpool at all equal to those which may be seen at the Levée in the 'Crescent City.' The fine open space, the clear atmosphere, the joyousness and alacrity of the negroes, the countless throngs of people, the forests of funnels and masts, the plethora of cotton and corn, the roar of arriving and departing steam-boats, and the deeper and more constant roar of the multitude, all combine to impress the imagination with visions of wealth, power, and dominion, and to make the Levée as attractive to the philosopher as it must be to the merchant and man of business."



THE LEVEE. AT NEW OKLEANS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. THE



CONVEYING BOILERS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for one of the accompanying Engravings writes as follows:—

"When I was homeward bound—less than two years ago—the whole distance from Suez to Cairo, and vice versā, was performed in vans. Then five vans, each containing six "insides," started in a set—changed eattle at posthouses, at stages of shout six or or seven miles, through the desert, and accomplished the journey in some seventeen or eighteen hours. Four hours after the departure of one set another set started, and so on till the number of passengers was exhausted. Now a rail-way crosses the desert from Cairo to about twenty-three miles from Suez. All the cattle are collected on this space, and almost any number of vans start at once: a rare sight it is: my Sketch gives a very feeble idea of the wild excitement prevailing. I would not have missed the little bit of "vanning" for a great deal; but it won't be had much longer. Soon the rail will be opened all the way to Suez;

and the enterprising traveller will be able to sleep as soundly across the desert as he would from London to Brighton."

The following extract from the letter of a private soldier gives a lively picture of a portion of the Overland route:—"After partaking of an excellent breakfast, served in a canvas tent, we were provided with donkeys to cross the desert to Suez, a distance of 25 miles. Fancy about 200 Europeans in white clothing, on donkeys, followed by Arabs on foot in their many-coloured and motley garments, surrounded by vast plains and hills of nothing but sand, and you have a scene which must be witnessed to be fully appreciated. The animals jogged along between a walk, a run, and a trot, without great labour, till we had proceeded about fourteen miles, when within half a mile of their destination most of them broke into a gallop of their own accord, and arrived with flying colours at the gates of Suez with no appearance of fatigue. The Arabs, also, who had followed barefoot at the tails of their respective animals, showed no sign of being tired. It was laughable to see some of the animals occasionally slip on their knees and pitch their riders in the sand, and but tewer a walk, a run, and a trot, without great labour, till we had proceeded about fourteen miles, when within half a mile of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of them broke into a gallep of their destination most of t



CROSSING THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 6.—lat Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—Mamelon taken, 1855.
TUESDAY, 8.—Length of day, 16h 25m.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Antares souths at 11h. 7m., p m.
THURSDAY, 10.—Astley's Theatre destroyed by fire, 1841.
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas, New Moon, 2h. 46m., p m.
SATURDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends. Malta taken, 1798.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1858.

Sanday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.-Titiens, Alboni, Ortolani, Piccolomini, Ginglini, Belart. Reneventano, Vialetti, Adighieri, and Belittii.
MONDAY, JUNE 7. GRAND M RVING PERFURMANCE, DON GIOVANNI and GARLINE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONT

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET,—Monday, Tuesday, Ibureday Friday and Salurday, AN UNRQUAL MARCH. To Communes at Seven Mis Amy Sedawick as Seven Commended for the Seven Which Mrs. (hables Young in consequence of a merous inquiries, will appear in the chamoter of Julia, Halon Miss Reyno day Modus Mr. Buckstone, After the consider, every growing, PLUTO and FROSE (PINS) and JACKS RETURN from CANTON.

MISS REYNOLDS has the honour to announce that her ANNUA: BYNEFIT will take place at the HAYMARKET THEATER on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JUNE next.

PRINCESS' THEATRE,—Monday, Welnesday, end Thursday, MUJIC HATT CHARMA, KING LEAR, and SAMUEL IN SEARJH OF HIMSELE TEESDAY, THE FTOOK EXCHANGE: or, This Green Savinosy and (law three), PAUSTERM MARGERITHE, with SAWIEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELE Felday the theatre will be alsed in consequence of a nicht rehearsal of the Merchant of Vention Seturday for he Breefu of Mr. saw Mar Kean, Shakes early by a O'THE MSSJHANT OF VENICE will be preduced. Preceded by SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSE.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the Public that their ANNUAL BENEFIC will take place on BATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 12th, unor which occasion shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be previoused with the same accuracy of detail and haterical correctness the there marked the previous respectable to the same accuracy of detail and haterical correctness that have marked the previous respectable to the same accuracy of detail and haterical correctness that have marked the previous respectable to the same accuracy of detail and haterical correctness that the same accuracy of the

A STILEY S HOYAL AMPHITHEATRE. — Lessee and THE WHIP. PALERY: or, The William Cooke.—This Evouring the Grand Spotacle, entitled first white Palery: or, The Will Bare of the Fens.—SCRNEY in the ARENA: introducing Miss Pmily Cooke, Mdie. Picurette, Rousill Femily, Mr. William Cooke's trained stords. Miser. C. Eradbury, and Moffat. Concluding with the Parce entitled THE MAN OF IWO MASTERS. Commence at 7.

CURREY THEATRE.—Open for Twelve nights only, with Mr. B Websier, Madeine Coleste, and the on ire Adelphi Company. On Morday and during the week the GUENN BUSHES. Means, Bliffortha, Mordant, Wight, B Edding Garn B. Fomer Madame Coleste Miss Arden, Mis M Kesley, And OUK FRENCH LADY'S MAID. Bora in spackins, Mr. Webster; Male Zophytine, Midama Coleste

CHEAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Return

TR. CHARLES DICKENS will read his CHIMES on THUR-DAY EVENING JUNE 3rd, at Eight o'Chock, an ibic CHRIS WAS 'ANDLE ON Wednesdey Aft renous, June 3th, at Three o'Chock, as bic CHRIS WAS 'ANDLE Re-cirg will list two hours 'Halla (numbered and reserved), 51; Area and Gallatten, 2s, 61; Three-greed Sets, 1s. Ticket: to be had at Messra. Chapman and Halls, Publishes, 93 Fiocadilly, and 't St Martin's Hall. Long-acro.

M. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEL, and VESUVUR, every Night (except Saturday), at Eicht, and Puss-office. EGYPTIAN HA'LL dally, between Places and Four without any extra charge.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAIN-P.H-rton) Porty Evening exceed Saturday at 8 Saturday Afterson at 3 Admission, is. 28 and 33. Stalls accured without extra observe at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRAINON, 14, Regent-street; and of Cramer Beale, and Co. 's, 201, Regent-street;

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will recommence their Provincial Tour in September; being the Sixth Year of their entertainment, "Sketches from Neture."

SIGNOR ANTONIO POLETTI.—In consequence of the great success of his pe formance of NATURAL MAGIC on Maturiat last, he will rescaled the HANOYER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WED ESDAY BIONN NJ. JUNE 9, and RATURDAL FVENING, JUNE 19, at three and Eight o'clock. Tickets at the Rooms; the princial Musicoellers'; and R. W. Oilivier's, 19, Old Bond-airect, W. Child on under twolve half-price.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King Williamstreet, Strand.—Entertainment commences at Eight. Morning Concert every Sturreday at Three. An entire Change of Programme, introducing BURLSSQUE on the CHRUUS. Dress Stalls, Se; Area, Ea; Amphilheatre. 1s.

ST. JAMESS HALL.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Second Gread MORNING PORPOSMANCE on MONDAY. 214: Jugo, communing at Three procisely. Tikets and stalls to be had at MITCHELL'S, and other Musical liberics.

ADAME TUSSAUDS NEW ADDITION, the atrocious assessing ORSINI and PIERRI, guill-itined for attempting the life of the Emperor Napoleon JII, and the Empress, to the horror of all Furo se - Barar. Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, is; extra rocues, 6d. Open from Elevent Ill Nice.

POYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Great Exhibition of Rhododendrons and other American Plants in the Athburnham Pavilton is duly increasing in beauty and schendrun. The drast of the Saturday Fétes taken plane on the 5th out the schene a dicrei g Performance will be given in the Circus or Marinette Fheatra, and the Title is will be 2.64. On these occasions the free list will be admission will be our Shilling.

GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS. Messrs. HOWES A INC. T. UNITED. STATES CIRCUS.— Messrs.—HOWES I and CUBEIR 6, Proprietors.—The best-ventilated building in London.—LAST WESE BLT CNE of the SE-SON. Lader the expectal patronage of her Misley the QUEE 4, his Royal Bigness in PRINGE 18 to PRINGE 18 to

CRYSTAL PALACE—AMERICAN PLANTS.—The HISTAIL FALLAGE —AMERICAN PLANTS.—The Bigger and most perfect shows of these favourity flowering should that our second sold one of the Plant and the foliate perfection. forming therally backs of bouty, wat exquisitely dives find colours. They will remain to bloom for two or they weeks.

The new Wind Hand of the Company will perform in the Grounds daily (weather premitting) from six till squares.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for the WEEK

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for the WEEK ending SATURDAY, JUVE 1214.

Monday.—Open st 9. Crohes ral Band at 1230. Great Organ at 2.30. Plans at 1331. United Bards at 4. Whod Band in the Grounds (weather permitting), from 6 till sousse. For Foundaine and other particulars see below. Toesday.—Open as 10. Pet framence by the Javanile Caversham Analom? Sand in the Central transport at 5. The Company's Bands, the frest Organ AM. Westbrook) and in the Central transport at 5. The Company's Bands, the frest Organ AM. Westbrook) and the Planottre performance, as on Monday. Performance on suc Creatal ralice pitz Organ at 5.

Wednesday and Thursday.—Deen at 10. Same arrangements as Monday.

Armission on the above da s One Shilling; Children under Twelve, six conce.

Friday.—Open at 1. Second Grand Concert by the royal Italian 1967a Domasny at 3.

Orana Ferformance before and after the Concert by Mr. Joward. The Gondains in the Naves and Flue. Art Courts, and in the Terresce, will play from the bour of social anti-1, ex opt during the Concer a. Full Display of the whole of the Upper Series after the Concert. The Wind Sand will perform in the Grounds from 5 till sunsat. Admission, 7a. 61. each; Children under Twelve, 3s. 6d; Reserved Stalls, 2s. 6d extra.

Saturday.—Orea at 12. Flural Tomesas o and Performances by the Bruds as usual Plassof et rectal by Miss Annie Elifott. Mr. James Coward will perform on the Groat Yous aim as on Friday. Admission, 2s. 64; Children under Persiva, is.

On Mon sy, Tassday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Thriven Formains in he Avors and Fine Art Courts will play admission, 2s. 64; Children under Persiva, is.

On Mon sy, Tassday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Thriven Formains in he Avors and Fine Art Courts will play delight from 1st 6, and the Trace Fou stains from 2 til 16. Fal display each day of the whole of the upper system of wat works at 133). In the Tropical Transport the plant, banansa fig-trees, indiarubby these feat.—Five of part of the Miss Admission of the Newal Culture consists hund

menade Music in the Park every evening till sunset.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT,

under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracius Majosty

bis Royal Fighne's the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Puchess of Kent, and her

Royal Highness the Duchess of Camb i'go, will take piace at HRR MAJESIT'S THEATER,

on MONDAY, JUNE 21st, on the same grand scale of former years. Particulars and Ticksts

may be had a Mr. Benedict's residence, 2, Manchester-square; and at the principal Libraries

and Music Warehouses.

USICAL UNION.—Mad. Szarvady, Joachim, Piatti, &c. Quartet B minor. Plano &c.—Men'elso in. Quartet, No. 10, B flat.—"cethrwon. Etude and Noctures, C share minor—thopic Caprice, vio. no. 10, B flat.—"cethrwon. Etude and to be had at Cramer and Co., Chappell's, and Ollivier's.

J. Ella. Director.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Miss MACIRONE has the honour to arnounce that her SOIREE MUSICALE will take place on Saturday, June 19th, commencing at Haf-pay Eight o'clock. Vecalist, Mad une Clara Novello. Miss Oolny, Here Fischek, and Miss Marien Moss. Mr. Frater. Mr. Mon en smith, and Mr. Wynn, of the Vecal Union Instrumentalis, Miss Macine and Mr. Paque. The members of the Vocal Union will perform Part Songs; and Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolly and Herr Pischek, other new composition by Miss Macrons. Conductor, Mr. George oder. Reserved Seats, Helf a Guines; Single Ticksis 73.; Family Tickstey, to admit four, £1 4s. May be had of the principal Musicecilers; and of miss Macrons, 5, rark VII ace West, Regnat's Park.

MR. CHARLES FALLE will give THR SE MATINEES 17 and 24, and JULYS to commence at 3 o'dook. Subscription tokets, I guites; single tickets, 10s. 6d, at the principal music ellers; R. W. Olliver's, 19, Old Boad-street; and Mr. Hallé, 32, Chesham-place.

HERR ERNST PAUER'S THIRD and LAST SOIREE

MUSICALE will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOM ton WEDNESDAY,
JUNF 9, to commence at Half-pass Right o'.lock, when he wall perform (with Barrot, Paof.
Steplich and Hausse) Sectiover's Quantot for plano, oboo, clarioney, and bassion; with
Miss Richardson, D. et of Mendelssoho (ndante in a flat); with Salaton, Joachim and Paque,
Schumannis Quartett, Op. 47. for vision, volon, vil., and violocal lot; with Adiaton; Spoir's
Fièce de Salon for plano and violia; and Tarantella. Pauer — St. lls. 10s. 64; Tickets, 7s;
may be had of the principal Musical cliers; R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; and Harr
Pauer, 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square, Brompton.

M R. ALLAN IRVING'S CONCERT, at the HANOVER-NO SQUARE ROOMS. TUESDAY MOUNING, Three o' look. Artistes: Me d Paderedorf, Mesee: t, De Bervardi Chatterton, foulsa Vinning; Massrs. Sims Reeves, G. Perren, Allan Irving, Andreo'i, Remanyl. Tickass, Half-a-Ciqui av and 7 et il, at the papel Music Warehouses; and o' Mr. Allan Irving, 23, Bentinck-street, Manchoster-square

CONCERT by the BLIND.—Hanover-square Rooms.—A
CONCERT of VUCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC by the Pupils of the School for
the Indigent Blind, assisted by the co-clorated blind Masicians Signor Picco and Messrs.
Blins and Summers. on FATURDAY JUNE 12, at Three o'clock. Conductor, Mr. W. H.
Monk.—Ticket, belf-a-guine and Ss. at Messrs. Mischell's, Suns'. Olliver's, Leader and
Cock's, Cramer and theale's and at the School, St. George's-delds, Southwark.

CHYSTAL PALACE. TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION. A Performance of Yocal Music, Sacred and Secular, by 3500 Californ and 500 Adults instructed in the Fenio Sol-Ka Met od. will be given in the Courte Transact of the ORY4TAL PALACE on WEDNES DAY, the 2574 JUNE. The Dross will open at Ten. and the Performance commence at Two Miss Elizabeth sidring will preside at interval on the Great Organ. The Wind Send of the Company will play as usua's in the Grounds, weather permittag, till Dask. Admiss in, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sirpence; Reserved Seata, Half-a Crowa ctra, which may be secured on and after Monday, 7th June, at the Crystal Palace; and at 2, Exeter Hall.

By order,

Gro. Grove, Secretary.

OCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance. is. Catalogue 64, JOSSWH J. JERNENS, Sarratary.

PRENCH EXHIBITION, The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHI-BITION of Profunces by Medera Artists of the Franch School is NOW OPEN to the Public at the Franch School is 121. Pall-mall, opposite to the Opera Coloanade. Admission, is, catalogues, 5d. each. Open from 9 to 6 cally

POSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Lindais Peasants Coing to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Porcialt, by Ed. Dubuffe, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLESTY, 168, New Bond-streat Admission, is.-Open from Nine till St.

MUNICH GALLERY of ENAMEL PICTURES.—This rate Collection, the works of Wustilch, "has, Deininger, Langhamer, Miller, Bauer, Schade, Proschilde, and Meinelt, &c., is NOW EXHIBITING at No. 2. Frith-street (one door from the corner of Schoo square). Admission is to those not presenting cards of invitation.—The Collection to be Sold, entire or separately.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. GOMPERTZ respectfully announces that in conscious of the luminose overflow of visitors to his HISIORICAL DIO-BAMA of the INDIAN MUTINX, he has arranged to keep it over until further noises, Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, accompanied by a Sax Tuba Band and Descriptive Lecture. Dress stal's, 2s. area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE FINE-ART SUBSCRIPTION GALLERY for the LOAN of WORK's of ART —J. and S. B. FULLER, respectfully invite the Lovers Art to view their Fub-cription Gallery for the Loan of Works of Art embracing the betalett of the two Water-Colorer Societies.—N. S. The terms have been so arranged as meet all classes and will be sent post—reso at laparts of the United King tom. A fine contection of drawings, by all the bess masters, always on sale—34 and 33, Ra hoose place, W

FUNDS are greatly REQUIRED for the support of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION. Brompton. Fifty patients are welling for admission, and eighty beds are empty for want of funds.

PHILIP ROSS, Hoa. Sec.

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OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY—S and 3.5 Do 40 vs. Optionar. 33.
Albemarie street, Piccadilly. W Observe. opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combin a with great power, in Fig.1D. RAOS.-COURS-4. OPERA, and general out-door day and night p werful Wasscoat-pocket PERGFECTURE-GLA 3885, weighing only fun comoss of the containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will have distinctly a person's combonance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Asso-courses, and at the Opera-huses. Country-censery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also be value ble for Fhooting Deer stalking, and Yachting. Her Mijastys Coart Gradus are making use of them as day and might ga see, in preference of 91 others; they have also become in geometal use by Gouldmen of the Army and Navy and by Spersmen Ges 10 mon, and Teurisus. The mest power that ments attended to the stress with the same Pelescope can be seen a person's countrearance three and a label mice distribution. All the above can be at of larger and all sizes, with the same Pelescope can be seen a person's countrearance three and a label mice distribution, and an o'ject 'true fourtione to distress miles. All the above can be a feen to be seen a person's countrearance three and a label mice distribution, and an o'ject 'true fourtione to distress miles. All the above can be het of larger and all sizes, with the same Pelescope, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Palent.

E YESIGH'T.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced are to read with ease, and to disceiminate objects with nerfort distinctness - Meeses SOLOMONA, Opicians have invented and patential PSCFACIA, LENSES of the greatest transferance power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming invaline is preserved an attraceptent of very agad persons are analytic to employ their sight at the most unions computed on on which have inner of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangesture effects of 'univerpowerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most minute occupied at the most more notice parts of the world by sending a pair of apectacles or one of the glasses out of them. In a letter, and taking it of is successfrom the cyst they can read an all prints with it, and those who have notioned use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albema.le-street, Procadulty, W. (epposite) in ork fields.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Dealmes, called the Sound Magnider, Organic Vinator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fit so it to the car sa not to be in the least perceptible; the unple sant sensation of singing roles in the hoat is evite by removed. It affords instant relief is the leafest persons and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assembles.—Blooss. SO'OMONS, Opticians and Auris s, 33, Albemarie-street, Piccavilly, W. (opposite the North Hear).

M.R. RAREY and CRUISER.—At the request of many of the new Subscribers Mr. Rarey will give a LECTUR® on CRUISER, and one or two new Subjects, ar his Esta'l libinarit, in Ki. nerton-street Relgravia on Asurday, June 6 b, st Elevin o cleck a.m. New Subscribers are requested to be pundual at Half-past Tos. Mr. Rarey will give Lessons in Edinburgh on the following Mon ay, June 7.

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s and full porticulars may be obtained upon application to the Arouts of the ne principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Offices in London.

COLOGNE, the RHINE, GERMANY, TRIESTE, DENMARK, SWEDEN, & C-New, SHORTER, and CHEAPER ROUTS.—The shortest
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before the Cologne and Cologne of Ruthers, but, by svoiling the Dashstring swing both in distance and expense.

Etty pounds of luggege are allowed, free of charge, to every passenger for Germany.

The courtery of the Butch Government apposes no obtacles to the evar passage of travollers through Holland. Now that the facilities for ob a hing forciga Office passports have
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Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE

QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM,

STONELEIGH.

WARWICK, COVENTRY, AND KENILWORTH.

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS INTERESTING EVENT WILL APPRAR IN

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For June 12, June, 19, June 26, and July 3:-

The Arrival of her Majesty at Coventry.

The Address at the Townhall, Birmingham, by the Mayor and Corporation.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

LITTLE more than half a century ago it was customary in almost all the States of Europe to give a bounty on large families. The pecuniary contributions exacted by the State were small as the children in a house were numerous. Such a policy increased the popular demands on the resources of States, and, terrified by them. and by one great and bloody revolution, Mr. Malthus imagined that all the evils of society arose from the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. He deemed the fecundity of the human species a great natural error, and misgovernment and oppression rather the consequences than the causes of social misery. For a long period Governments, equally terrified, adopted his doctrines with fiery zeal, and did as much to repress as they had before done to encourage population. His doctrines yet prevail, and we continually hear alarms expressed at the multiplication of the people, while the State still keeps up a costly emigration-office, to send away superfluous mouths.

Since he first wrote, however, our people have doubled; and as they have increased-though all through the period distress has been more or less prevalent-they have continually enlarged their knowledge, improved their skill, invented an immense number of new arts, extended their trade, and so much augmented their productive power, that the whole community is far better provided than when Mr. Malthus was struck aghast at social misery, and calumniated nature to vindicate old systems of misrule. It is nevertheless an important fact that the progress of population is limited by the means of subsistence; but the removal in our time of artificial restrictions-too many of which still hamper the people—has thoroughly satisfied us that the actual limit at all times to the means of subsistence has been artificial not natural. Nature creates society, and no more bungles it by making populations depend on subsistence, with freedom to procure it, than she bungles in making an abundant harvest a rich reward for the labour of tilling the ground. Accordingly, instead of looking at an increasing population with dismay, as did our fathers and grandfathers, we regard it with satisfaction, as a proof of national growth, and sympathise cordially with the Registrar-General in a lamentation that in the last quarter of 1857 a diminution in the average number of marriages is observed. As every marriage is the nest of a new family, and is rarely formed without some previous provision—as at one period of life it is generally desired, being for one sex almost the only means of honourable existence—as around every marriage clusters the most numerous and dearest of our hopes, we see in a decline of the number of marriages a diminution in the present and in the future wellbeing of society. A paucity of marriages and a slow increase of population lie at the foundation of the social evils of France, and of most of the States of Europe; and we should be alarmed for England were the decline noticed by the Registrar-General in his quarterly return just published not insignificant and exceptional, the palpable result of the commercial convulsion of 1857.

The number of marriages in the last quarter of the last year in

England and Wales was 45,886, and in the last quarter of the previous year it was 47,926 a diminution of 2030 in the quarter of 1857, or a little more than four per cent. The marriages of the quarter were, according to the return, at the rate of 1.878 persons married to 100 living in a year; the decennial average rate of the corresponding quarter being 1994. This comparison, however, is unfavourable only for the last five years of the decennial period, throughout which the people, till the autumn of last year, were in a condition of almost unexampled prosperity. The average number of marriages in the last quarter of the five years 1847-51 was 43,489, or 2397 less than in the last quarter of 1857. There was no diminution of marriages in the whole year 1857, but rather a slight increase, as compared with the year before-the numbers being, 1856, 159,262; 1857, 159,892. The compiler of the "Statistical Abstract," who made an estimate of the marriages of the last quarter of 1857, put down the total erroneously as 160,500, which we mention to put our readers on their guard against the official error. In the second quarter of 1857 the marriages were much in excess, in the third quarter they were slightly deficient, and the deficiency in the last quarter is the only part of the return to be regretted. For the decline of marriages, at that time, no other reason can be assigned than that the people were not in so favourable a condition as in the second quarter of the year, and they prudently and thoughtfully abstained from marriage. The commercial convulsion made four per cent of those who usually marry find it improvident to take on themselves the important responsibilities marriage involves. There had been so much less saved, there were fewer prospects of success, and so many less people formed new homes for rearing an increasing population. Py everybody is the convulsion regretted; and this effect of it, though it be a testimony to the prudence of our provident people, can only tend to increase our regret. In truth, it is by the multitude that the nation is continued. Historical families die out. The Plantagenets and the Tudors, the Bourbons and the Montmorencies, the Shakspeares, the Newtons, the Nelsons, and the Churchills, instead of filling the earth, as might be expected from the command they obtain over the means of subsistence, generally fal to confine their race, and the ranks of greatness of nobility and Royalty are for ever renewed by the offspring of the unknown people.

Though in the first quarter of the present year the death rate was higher than the average, and the falling off in the number of births in the northern counties is remarkable, as well as the decline in the number of marriages in the last quarter of 1857, the population in England and Wales is increasing at the rate of 501 daily. In the United Kingdom the increase is estimated at about 750, or 273,750 in the year. Between 1851-the year of the Censusand the middle of last year the population of England and Wales increased from 17,983,000 to 19,305,000. At present it will be at least 2.000,000 more than in 1851, and there is rather a want than a redundancy of hands. How this increasing number is to be subsisted is the problem that continually alarms Malthusian statesmen. In fact, it is by far the most important of all social problems. The parents, as the rule, will provide, and must be trusted to provide, subsistence for their offspring till they are able to provide for themselves. The Government cannot help the whole of them in the smallest degree. It continually consumes and wastes; it never augments; it has no power to augment, by one sheaf of wheat, the means of subsistence. All that we can ask or expect it to do is to prevent interruptions to industry, and to remove the obstacles it places in the way of the people providing subsistence for themselves. Their exertions, and the increase of knowledge and skill which the increase of population carries with it, will be hereafter, as they have been here tofore, the means of practically solving this great problem, and in them we must continue to trust. Each one of the mass is bound to take all proper means, and use all proper exertions, to provide for himself and those dependent on him; and, this being done, we must all have faith in Nature. Wisely as well as kindly she blinds us to the future, and to the means by which she accomplishes her ends, including the continuance and growth of society.

THE COURT.

The Queen has been passing the interval of the Prince Consort's absence in comparative retirement at Osborne. His Royal Highness reached Coburg at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and remained the guest of his brother the Grand Duke until Wednesday, on which day the Prince left Coburg for Gotha, and proceeded thence incognito to Berlin, to visit the Princess Royal, as, though her Royal Highness has almost recovered from the effects of her late sprain, it is still thought imprudent for her to undertake a long journey. The Prince Consort is expected to return to England on Monday next.

On Saturday the Queen, with the Princess Alice and the Prince of Leiningen drove through Newport and the surrounding neighbourhood.

On Saturday the Russesty and the Duchess of Kent, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena. Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hehenlohe, attended the morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent. Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe embarked in the Fairy and cruised towards Spithead.

On Tuescay her Majesty embarked in the Fairy, soon after eight o'clock in the morning, and went over to Alverbank to visit Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

On Wednesday the Queen again embarked in the Fairy and cruised in the Solent.

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Buck-The Queen has been passing the interval of the Prince Consort's

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Buckingham Palace.
This day (Saturday) her Majesty the Queen will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the

Princess Mary have arrived at the Ambassadors' Court, St. James Palace, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the remainder of the season. The Farl and Countess of Derby gave a grand entertainment their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess ary on Saturday last.

Viscounters Palmerston has cards out for assemblies this evening and on Saturday, the 19th inst.

Viscountess Bury gave birth to a son and heir on Tuesday last. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing most favourably.

It is announced that marriages will shortly take place between Viscount Vaughan, eldest son of the Earl of Lisburne, and Miss Gertrude Burnaby and also between Mr. G. O. Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, and Miss Florence Burnaby—daughters of Mr. Edwyn Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

Burnally, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

JHE I RINCE CONSORT'S JOURNEY,—A letter from Coblentz of the 28th alt says:—"Yesterday evening, at half-past six, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his illustrious relative the Princess of Prussia, who had gone as far as Remagen to meet him, arrived here on board the steamer Hermann. The Prince only remained long excuph to receive the city authorities, and half an hour aiterwards continued his journey, being accompanied by the Princess of Prussia as far as Stolzeniels." A letter from Berlin says:—"His Royal Highness Proce A bert has arrived at Coburg. As the physicians of the Princess Prince & William have deeleded that it is better she should not undertake the journey fto Coburg, Prince Albert will pay a visit to the Princess at Babelsberg.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MANCHESTEE presented little worthy of notice, except the easy victory of East Langton over Tunstall Maid, which looks as if the Derby horses were better than the Oaks mares this year, and does not say much for Governess's St. Leger chance. David Hughes will not say much for Governess's St. Leger chance. David Hughes will not ride again before Doncaster, as his lameness, so painfully apparent at Epsom. requires close nursing. It would be hard if he had to give up with such a horse as North Lincoln in hand, and still more so when it is currently reported (to the no great delight of Baron Rothschild) that Brother to Sydney is the crack's master at home. Hampton, on Wednesday and Thursday; Newton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Hawick, on Friday, are the race meetings for next week, which, except for the Lancashire Witches, will be a very quiet one.

Ascot lost much this year from the absence of the Court. The Trial Stakes was a maiden victory for the stock of the high-bred and racing-like Newminster, to whom we trust that the Rawcliffe Company will give every chance. Toxophilite (5 lb. extra), who was very much spurred, just got home before Mentmore, in a mile and a half, for the Ascot Derby, a performance which seems to destroy any Doncaster chance he may have, and shows that a great deal of nonsense has been

the Asct Derby, a performance which seems to destroy any Doncaster chance he may have, and shows that a great deal of nonsense has been talked about his not being judiciously ridden at Epsom. The Vase was a wondrous surprise. Mr. Howard's horses, Coroner and Sedbury to wit, have a remarkable knack of mending their Epsom runing; and here Sedbury, after being nowhere at the Derby, sent down Fitherman, Longrange, Cotswold, &c., for the Vase. His backers naturally argue that if at 32 lb., he could beat Fisherman, he ought to have wen his creat race outlessely, and the only supervised. rinerman, Longrange, Cooswood, &c., for the vase. His backers naturally argue that if at 32 lb., he could beat Fisherman, he ought to have won his great race quite easily; and the only supposition on the other side is, that Fisherman's long legs tire against an Ascot hill. Mr. Howard's party say that their horse's legs were unfit at Epsom (and certainly they did look as round as a quart bottle), and that his owner stood to win thrice as much on him as on Eclipse. Hesperithusa well justified the confidence of her backers in the Royal Hunt Cup; Eclipse, who will not be far off the St. Leger, sent down Fitz-Roland, Sunbeam, Happy Land, and Ancient Briton, very cleverly in the Ascot Biennial; and Voltigeur threw in twice with Zitella (to whom another Newminster ran a splendid second) and Hepatica; Ashmall getting his first regular mount for John Scott's stable on the latter. Merryman is said to have been purchased by Mr. Greville for, we believe, another member of the Jockey Club. Apropos of racing, we must call attention to the remarkable opinion of Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Baron Watson as to "blackleg" not being necessarily a term of reproach, and not actionable unless special damage is proved. Barons Martin and Bramwell, however, wholly dissent from their learned brothers.

The change of the sale of the Royal yearlings from Tattersall's to

The change of the sale of the Royal yearlings from Tattersall's to their pretty paddocks at Hampton Court was an immense improvement. Lunch was laid out in Mr. Ransome's house, and buyers were their pretty paddocks at Hampton Court was an immense improvement. Lunch was laid out in Mr. Ransome's house, and buyers were very resolute; and hence the nineteen, in spite of so many of them being fillies, just touched their 1851-55 average of 220 gs, nearly 60 gs. a piece beyond what they fetched last year. Oddly enough a filly of the unfashionable Loupgarou blood, and which was bought by Mr. Fitzwilliam, defeated everthing in point of price—viz., 780 gs.; while the only yearling by Melbourne, who is much recovered now, was second, at 610 gs. The bidding between John Day and John Scott, for the former and the brother to Imperieuse (550 gs.), was of the most spirited kind; but in both instances the Whitehall commission was exhausted first. Mr. Greville's twelve yearlings averaged about 12 gs. more, and were sold under the refreshing shade of a chestnut-tree in the middle of Hampton Green. The first three (all colts) which were sold averaged 400 guineas each; and the highest price at this latter sale was 560 guineas for a half brother to Muscovite. Five of the Four-in-Hand Club drove down, and both attendance and weather were exceedingly brilliant. Several blood yearlings will be sold at Tattersall's on Menday, including eight of Lord Londesborough's, of one of whom, Loiterer, by Stockwell, half brother to the once brilliant Saunterer, report avers great things. Wednesday will also witness the closing scene in Dorsetshire of the great Farquharson dynasty, as the several blood at the great farquharson dynasty, as the several blood at the great farquharson dynasty, as the several blood at the great farquharson dynasty, as the several blood at the great farquharson dynasty, as the several blood granters of the farguness of hounds, thirty hunters, and other young stock will be five couples of hounds, thirty hunters, and other young stock will be dispersed that day, and then a glorious old English establishment of two-and-fifty years' date passes away for ever. A very excellent portrait of the rare old squire appears in the Sporting Magazine of this

There are a great many changes among huntsmen and whips. George Turner has gone to the Blackmore Vale. Philip Tocock, late Lord Yarborough's first whip, has been gazetted to the Surrey Union, with James Maiden as his whip. John Jones has left Lord Henry Bentinck's to hunt a pack in Scotland; and Dick Burton is installed at Reepham askennel huntsman, with Powell and Harry Sebrights afted Reput men and first whip. Boothroyd grees to Lord Dones ile's Sam

Bentinck's to hunt a pack in Scotland; and Dick Burton is installed at Reepham askennel huntsman, with Powell and Harry Sebright as field huntsman and first whip. Boothroyd goes to Lord Doneraile's. Sam Bacon, late first whip at Quorn, is kennel huntsman and first whip to the Albrighton. The West Kenthuntsman's place has become vacant by early death of George Beers, jun, who has held it one season. Mr. Morrell has filled up several of his old Berkshire walks, and intends to have a hound show next year, before he passes the puppies on to his pack in the Vale of White Horse; but Mr. Theobald has abandoned his intention of hunting the Craven country. The horses of the Master of the Cheshire are advertised for the 21st inst., and are said to be a very brilliant lot of performers.

Umpires have been kept pretty busy "noballing" players for not attending to the new rule. Jackson's bowling on behalf of All England has been very magnificent so far, and Parr has not forgotten an iota of his batting. On Monday the two elevens of England meet at Lord's "for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund," and Surrey engages Kent and Sussex at Brighton on Thursday. The rival elevens at Lord's will include several new names. Julius Cæsar, H. H. Stephensen, J. Jackson, Tinley, Diver, Willsher, Clarke, Brampton, Bickley, Anderson, and G. Parr play on behalf of All England; while the United will enlist F. Bell, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, J. Lillywhite, Griffith, Ellis, Hearne, Carpenter, Dean, and Wisden under its banners.

ASCOT RACES.-TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rosabel, 1. Whimsical, 2. Ascot Derby Stakes.—Toxophilite, 1. Mentmore, 2. Gold Vase.—Sedbury, 1. Fisherman, 2. First Year of the Eighth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Bastion, 1. Hop Mer-

iant, 2 Ageot Stakes.—Pensioner, 1. Compromise, 2. Handicap Plate of £50.—Fractions, 1, Indulgence, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 govs.—Apollo w. o.

WEDNESDAY.
The Corcustion Stakes.—Funbeam, 1. Maladetta, 2,
The Hoyal Hunt Cup.—Hesperithusa, 1. Kestrel, 2.
Second Year of the First Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Eclipse, 1, FitzRoland, 2.
The Windeor Castle Stakes.—Hepatica, 1. King William, 2,
The Fern Hill Stakes.—Zitella, 1. Newminster-Gracila colt, 2.

THURSDAY.
Gold Cup.—Fisherman. 1. Arsenal, 2.
St James's Palace Stakes.—FitzRoland, 1 Sneen
New Stakes.—North Lincoln. 1. Rosabel, 2.
Royal Stand Plate.—Zuyder Zee 1. Schiedam, 2.
Visitors Plate.—Somerset, 1. Queenstown, 2. Sneer colt, 2.

Wellington Yacht Club: The first match of this recently-established yachting club, under the immediate patronage and presidency of the Duke of Wellington, come off on Tueeday. His Grace was present at the race; and it is many years since the reach of water between Battersea and Putncy presented to animated and gay an appearance. The Anglescy won by half a minute the Emily being second— Art. Gamberdella, the commodore, presented the prize—a handsome silver cup.

The Ranelagh Yacht Club opened its season on Saturday last over the usual course between Battersea and Wandsworth Meadows, the yachts agoing cver the course three times. The prizes were two silver cups, and great interest was created, the shores being covered with people, and a Citizen steamer was filled with ladies and gentlemen, other yachts also being out, in addition to the competing crafts, which were as follow:—Cremorne, yacht, 3 tons, owner's name Mr. J. B. Burney; Zonare yacht, 4 tons, owner Mr. W. T. Sawyer; Saucy Luss, 4 tons, owner Mr. C. W. Greaves; Blue Bell, 6 tons, owner Mr. J. Ridgway; Little Mosquito, 8 tons, owner Mr. E. S. Bu'mer, V. Com.; President, 2 tons, owner Mr. S. Gambardella. Soon after the start the Little Mosquito took the lead and the race lay between her and the Saucy Lass eventually came in behind the Little Mosquito, but won by up wards of 1 minute 20 seconds, the time allowed her being 4 minutes.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Ministerial crisis having passed, Lord Derby fills up the offise vacated by Lord Ellenborough. As was expected, Lord Stanley becomes President of the Board of Control. We may be quite sure that this sag acious young nobleman will issue no despatches to be criti: sed by Lord John Russell as written in the tone of the Junius-to the Duke of Bedford. A more celebrated author succeeds to the vacated Colonial chair. Sir Bulwer Lytton accepts the charge of the fif; colonies, and, as he really got up a good deal of information about Australia in the "Caxtons," it is more than probable that he may not be liable to the accusation which the enraged colonists perpetually bring against the inhabitants of the old country-namely, that they do not know 'Adelaide from Melbourne. If Sir B. Lytton lik s to "work" the colonies, he may find plenty to do; but possibly he will pursue the wiser plan, that threatened by Theodore Hook in reference to some enemy, and "let them alone with the utmost severity." The Colonial Secretary does not receive the Peerage that was spoken of as likely to be conferred upon him, but appeals for a renewal of the confidence of his Hertfordshire constituents.

Mr. Disraeli's "courageous" speech to the Bucks agriculturists, whom he assured that we had been within an hour of war with France, and that the present Ministry had saved the country, has drawn down a storm of House of Commons criticism. Lord John Russell began the attack, but did not take much by encountering so skilled and unhes tating an antagonist as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But a speech of Lord Palmerston was much more telling, and, though the Derbyite champion had a good deal to say about the ex-Premier's indiscretions in the oratorical way, and did say a good deal in a clever manner, the veteran had the best of it. In the Lords the same subject was treated with even more acerbity, and Lord Granville actually condescended to joke upon the name of the tavernkeeper who supplied Mr. Disraeli's party—the Earl discovered that "mine host" was appropriately named "Brag." Henceforth let political orators look at the names of the landlords of the houses in which they speak, or the lords of the land may be called on to note an indiscretion in this respect. Suppose Lord Granville should while out of office ever be heard of at a Fox and Grapes.

Somehow there is an impression that the Jew question is to be got rid of at last by a sort of compromise. The Lords are to be induced, it is said, to see no particular harm in the Commons "unchristianising" themselves by permitting a Jew to take his seat among them, provided no such liability be enforced upon the Peers. That is to say, each House is to regulate the terms of admission of its members; and if M. de Rothschild be accepted by the Commons, good; but, should her Majesty make him a real Baron, he must not expect to come and sit in the gilded chamber wherein is the throne. Anything for peace and quietness; but folk who consider matters a little must be amused at the idea of such a solution to such a problem. Lord Chelmsford ought to move an additional clause, to the effect that any member of the House of Commons who has become unchristianised by Judaic contact, and succeeds to a Peerage, shall perform quarantine before taking his seat in the Christian chamber: he might have an apartment assigned him in the Victoria Tower, and there read up Rabbinical casuistry, to give him a due hatred for the Hebrew creed.

One hardly likes to contemplate the excitement which will be spread through military circles when the exact meaning of Captain Vivian's motion, carried by a small majority on Tuesday, is fully made known to our gallant defenders. He, once a Captain in the 11th Hussars, moved, and got the House of Commons to agree with him, that there is still a divided responsibility in military affairs, and that the departments of the Horse Guards and War Office should be placed under a single responsible Minister. He was opposed by General Peel for the Government, by Mr. Sidney Herbert for the Peelites, and by Lord Palmerston for the Whigs; but on division the independent Liberals carried the day by 106 to 104. The awful and appalling character of the proposed change is such that we shall not be surprised to find the House invited in some way to reconsider its decision. If this be not done, civilians had better look out for squalls, for we doubt whether the neighbourhood of the U. S. C., or the "Rag," will be safe for a long time.

The Atlantic Telegraph is again the topic of conversation among all who can feel an interest in a grand and bold scheme. After a brief experimental trip, "bumptiously" said to be rather a sort of rehearsal than a trial from which it is expected that anything can be learned, the great ships, laden with the wire, depart for the centre of the ocean, and then, splicing their burdens, steam away in opposite directions, paying out and transmitting messages as fast as they can. We can know nothing of course this time until the Agamemnon is once more sighted from our own shores, and if she is then receiving messages from her sister vessel the victory will have been gained.

Lord Talbot has proved that he is the nearest male heir to the first Earl of Shrewsbury, created in 1442, and in consequence the title, which is that of premier Earl, with the magnificent estates, fall to the gallant sailor, who commanded the Philomel at Navarino. prize was worth the tremendous struggle that has been made for it, in the course of which the excitement was so greatly too much for the late Attorney-General, Bethell, that he quite forgot the courtesy of giving to his successor, Sir F. Kelly, the title to which he had a very clear right.

Magnificent has been the weather for the Ascot holiday folk. The absence of the Sovereign, though assuredly not its cause, has been much regretted; but, with this exception, all has gone off triumphantly. It may not be amiss to mention, for the benefit of our French friends, who are always taunting us with our climate, and declaring that Englishmen can find their way in Paris only in a fog, that, both our Derby and Accot races were norfe brilliant and delightful of weather, the Chantilly races (the French Derby) were witnessed by shivering spectators under umbrellas, or without them-quos inumbrelles video. We do not expect the Parisians to believe what we say about our own weather, though, to be sure, the Duke of Malakoff was at Epsom and can indorse our statement; but they know about Chantilly, and there can hardly be any political offence in allowing that the day was not so "admirably successful" as every thing else-including finance-is just now in France. On second thoughts, however, it might offend the pious Univers to complain of any weather: the subject had best be let alone. It was a pupil of the Univers that told an Englishman that inoculation was a sin, because it was "voluntarily incurring the necessity of an abstinence from mass."

CRICKET.—University of Oxford v. the Clarendon Club; This grand match, being the first played by the Clarendon Club, came off on the Magdalen Ground. Oxford, on Monday and Tuesday. The following source will show that victory ended in favour of the University:—University—First innings 132; second innings, 141. The Clarendon Club—First innings, 69; second innings, 58.

KAW GARDENS.-The Arboretum, botanic gardens, and pleasure grounds in Kew Gardens are now in the most perfect order, and open free every day at one, Sundays at two. The nuncum and conservatories close at six, the gardens at seven, the landscape garden and grounds at eight.



A BUENOS AYRES MILKMAN.

The above Sketch represents a Buenos Ayres milkman going his rounds through the city. The milkmen generally ride on their knees, but it is difficult to show the exact position unless by a view taken quite behind the rider. The corner of the street is accurately drawn; and coming up from the river is seen a seller of fish, carrying his supplies in the usual manner.

in the usual manner.

There is a very good and regular supply of milk in Buenos Ayres, but the manner of obtaining it would shock the feelings of an English milkmaid accustomed to gentle and well-educated cows The process is as follows:—The cow, having been caught with the lasso, is attached by the horns to a tree or stake, and her hind legs and tail tied, to prevent kicking and other unmannerly proceedings. The calf is then introduced, and allowed to suck a little, after which the milker puts him aside and takes his place, till the deluded cow begins to suspect the imposture and to withhold the supplies; then the calf is allowed another suck, and again supplanted; and so on till the requisite quantity has been obtained, after which the calf is allowed to complete his meal.

SKETCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.

There are two large market-places in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres
—the Plaza Once Setiembre (11th September) and that of Santa Lucia.
The accompanying Sketch, taken in that of Santa Lucia, represents
one of the huge ox-carts by which the traffic between the city and
the interior of the country is carried on, and also a group of gauchos.
or peasantry, of Buenos Ayres. The hides, wool, and other produce of
the interior, are brought to town in these carts, which take back in
return the various supplies of foreign goods and manufactures required
for local consumption. Although very heavy and clumsy in appearance,
they are well suited to the purpose of traversing a country where
there are no highroads, and where after rains there is often considerable difficulty in getting along. These market-places always present
an animated appearance, and offer an unlimited store of picturesque
groups to an artist; but the effect is likely to be impaired by the
introduction of carts, of which some specimens have already appeared,
in which smooth planks have been substituted for the thatched sides
and hide roofs of the aboriginal machines.

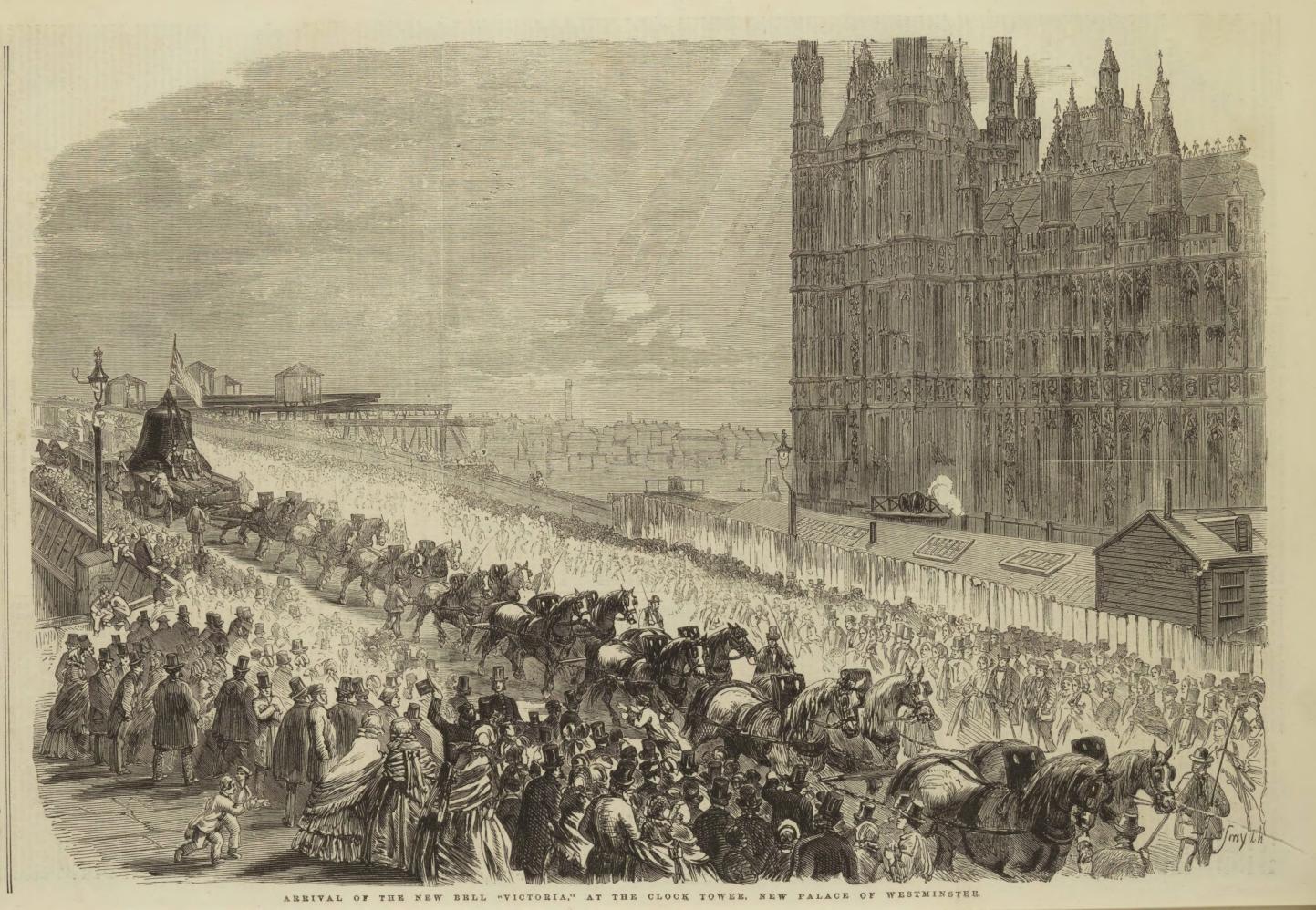
It is possible, also, that in the course of a few years, if the country continues at peace, a considerable change in the mode of transport may be effected by the introduction of railways. An experiment is now being tried in this direction, about six miles of railway having been opened last year, and active preparations being made to continue the line into the interior.

THE GREAT BELL FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Bell, of the casting of which we gave an Illustration about a month ago, having been dug up and proved to be perfectly sound, was on Friday morning week safely conveyed from Mesers. Mears's Foundry, in Whitechapel, to the foot of the Clock Tower, where it is now suspended on the same framework which bore its unfortunate predecessor. Though it has not yet been struck by a proper clapper, there is no question that the note is far superior to the former one, whilst



SKETCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF SANTA LUCIA.



the vibration of the ponderous mass is so perfect that sound can easily be produced from it with the knuckles only. The bell was hoisted without accident on Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, on to the truck belonging to Messrs. Maudslay, the men having been occupied all night in adjusting the tackle, and getting it out of the foundry into the street, where a considerable crowd had remained during the whole of the proceedings. It was then taken in tow by sixteen powerful horses, belonging to Mr. Scott, and parsed along the Whitechapel-road, over London-bridge, along the Borough-road, and over Westminster-bridge, where it arrived about eleven o'clock, by which time an immense crowd not only accompanied it but had collected to witness an object of so much curiosity. It is at this point that our Sketch was taken, showing it as it descended the declivity of the bridge towards its destination.

Sketch was taken, showing it as it descended the declivity of the bridge towards its destination.

The bell is believed to weigh about fourteen tons, but its exact weight has not yet been ascertained, and blanks have been left in the incription to be filled as soon as this has been done. In outline it is much more graceful than the former bell, and its decoration is more in accordance with the style of the building it is to occupy. As soon as Mesers. Warner have tuned the quarter bells manufactured by them for the proving of the new note of the present bell, it will be raised to its final destination. This will have to be done sideways, the bell being rather wider than deep, and there not being room for it to pass up in the position it will have.

up in the position it will hang.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY, MAY 28.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in the House of Commons on riday, May 28, appeared in our Saturday's Edition of last week]:—

The House reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The House reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On the order of the day for the attendance at the bar of the House of Hudson Scott, printer, and Washington Wilks, publisher of the Carliste Examiner, upon the complaint of Mr. Clive, chairman of a Select Committee, for an article imputing to him corrupt and unworthy motives in guiding the decision of that Committee with regard to two rival lines of railway in which the North British Railway Company and the Caledonian Resilway Company were respectively interested.

Mr. CLIVE said he had hoped that the parties summoned would have she was some disposition to afford every satisfaction in their power for the calumbies they had published regarding him, but, on the contrary, he found by an article that had since appeared in the Carlishe Examiner that they had reiterated their charges with the greatest virulence. The hon, gentlen an then proceeded to read an article published in the Carlishe Examiner of the 28th of May, when Mr. T. Duncombe rose to order. He objected against any fresh charge being gone into until that in reference to which the parties had been summered to appear at the bar had been disposed of.

The Foreaker decided that Mr. Clive was in order.

The hon, member then concluded by moving that Hudson Scott and Washington Wilks should be called to the bar.

The motion having been agreed to, the parties summoned took their places at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Washington Wilks, in reply to a series of questions asked him by various hon, members, said he was proprietor and publisher of the Carlisle Examiner, and that the article complained of was written by him, and published with his sanction; that it was so published in consequence of information conveyed to him by a gentleman occupying a high position in the country of Cumberland; that he (Mr. W) could not will draw that article, but he was willing to publish in the Carlisle Examiner any contradiction of the statements therein made that Mr. Clive in private.

Mr. Clive in p

Mr. Clive in private.
Mr. Scott, the other party at the bar, admitted that he was the printer of the paper in question.
The two individuals at the bar having, in obedience to the order of the

The two individuals at the bar having, in obedience to the order of the House willdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the parties had published a false and seandaious litel upon the Chairman of a Railway Committee of that House; that in so doing Mr. Washington Wilks had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of that House, and that he should therefore be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker should issue his warrant accordingly.

The motion was adopted nem. con., as was also a subsequent motion that Hudson Scott should be discharged from further attendance.

Mr. Washington Wilks was then taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Scott was discharged.

Arms, and Mr. Scott was discharged from further attendance.

Arms, and Mr. Scott was discharged.

THE CHANCELLOE OF THE EXCHEQUEE'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,
I oid J. Russill celled attention to the speech made by the Chancellor of the Fxchiquer at Sough on Wedneady last, and complained of certain observations made by the right hon gentleman in respect to the state of parties in that house. The noble Lord also referred to that passage in the speech of the Chancellor in which he stated that, at the time of the accession of himself and his colleagues to effect, the question of peace or war was not one of weeks or days, but of hours thear, heart in the did at Mr. Russell was a weak of the committee of the chancellor in which he stated that, at the time of the accession of himself and his colleagues to effect, the question of peace or war was not one of weeks or days, but of hours thear, heart in the colleagues of the chancellor in which was the test ally we had had of all those who had ever sat upon the throne of that country (Hear heart. He believed that the people of this kingdom and the people of France in the mass were entirely disposed to maintain cordian difficulty relations with each other, and that hostilities would never spain be resorted to between them except upon some most serious question (Hear, hear). He should, therefore, like to know what the reasons were which induced the right hon, gentleman's reference to Sardinia Phebot dead with surprise the statement that the question in lately decided was—whether their policy in India should be one of extermination, Hear, He bod end with surprise the statement that the question of advocated that policy? Where was the intimation of such policy had being a proper to a dissolution in the event of an adverse vote upon the question of India, it was true that in the case of a great principle to be asserted to him thord we confined himself. As to the right hon, gentleman's reference to a dissolution in the event of an adve

after
Mr. Rich thought that the right hon, gentleman had made a most unjustifiable stack upon the conduct of the late Government.
Sir G. C. Lewis said it appeared to him that the speech just delivered
by the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply amounted to a denial of the
accuracy of the report of the speech delivered by him on Wednesday last

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not question at all

he accuracy of the report.

Mr. M. Gibson said he believed the House and the people had suffered acre from concealment of information than it had ever done from After some 'urther conversation the matter dropped.

ARMY ISTIMATES - The House went into Committee of Supply; and the expectation of the votes upon the Army Estimates occupied the remainder of the night.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

THE OATHS BILL.

THE COMMONS' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments in the Oaths Bill having been brought up for consideration.

The Karl of Lucan moved the amendment, of which he had given notice, providing that "whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion be required to take the oath appointed by this Act on any occasic nother than an application to be admitted to sit and vote in either House of Parliament, the words 'And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted; and that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the House of Lords and for the House of Commons respectively, by resolution of the House, to determine that the form of the said oath so far as such oath rests upon or refers to the Christian faith, shall for the purpose only of such oath being administered to persons professing the Jewish religion, be modified, and to make such modification accordingly in such manner as to each such House shall seem best calculated to adapt the form of the said oath to the honest and conscientious scruples of the said persons professing the Jewish religion."

Earl Stanhope, confessing to a change of opinion on the subject, expressed his readiness to support any proposition for the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, but thought that object would be better attained by restoring the clause originally introduced into the bill than through the amendment proposed by the Earl of Lucan.

The Earl of Chancarty opposed the amendment.

The Earl of Chancarty opposed the amendment.

The Earl of Chancarty opposed the amendment.

Earl Grav suggested that the further discussion of the subject should be postponed for a fortnight.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Rutland,

The Earl of Malaissbury confessed that the time was come when some compromise should be adopted, in order to preserve harmony between the Houses. He preferred, however, to proceed by introducing a new bill.

Earl Granville and t

The Earl of Lucan, after a few observations, consented to withdraw his amendment.

Lord Lyndherst moved that the House should not insist on those amendments to the bill with which the Commons had disagreed.

The motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor.

Earl Granville suggested that the resolution should not be pressed, but a new bill introduced, giving effect to the compromise which, it appeared, the Government were willing to adopt.

Lord Lyndherst consented, and withdrew his motion.

A formal vote, insisting upon the amendments in the Oaths Bill, was thereupon agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Monday.

The "Cagliari,"—Mr. Headlam having inquired whether the two engineers of the Cagliari, Messrs Watt and Park, had been unconditionally liberated; whether the compensation demanded for the illegal detention had been refused by the Nespelitan Government; and whether the Sardinian members of the crew of that steamer had been released, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the release of the two English subjects had been perfectly unconditional; that the question of compensation was still pending; and the Sardinian subjects among the crew of the steamer were still kept in prison by the Neapolitan authorities

Government Business.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, sifer a brief conversation, it was agreed that Government orders of the day were to take precedence on every Thursday during the residue of the Session.

Fupply:—The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.
On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,
Lord Palmerston renewed the discussion upon the recent speech
of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Slough. He challenged the assertions of Mr. Disraeli on that occasion, with respect to the foreign policy
of the late Government, the state of foreign relationships at the time they
quitted office the negotiations regarding the affair of the Capitari, and
the conduct of the war in India. On these points he maintained that the
right Lon. gentleman had indulged in some mischievous representations;
and declared that his charge of unmitigated vengeance and massacre, as
practised towards the natives of Hindostan, was a gross libel upon Lord
Canning.

precised towards the natives of Hindostan, was a gross not upon reactanning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained that, after fighting one battle, he should be called upon to encounter fresh adversaries. He repeated the explanations already given to a similar attack on Friday night, enlarging upon the open question, the difficult contingencies bequeathed by the late Administration, and which he contended, the present Ministry had dealt with skifully and successfully.

Sir G. Grey observed that Mr. Disraeli had been obliged to explain away his indiscreet observations at the Slough dinner. He contrasted various passages in that address with the interpretation since given to them by the speaker, whom he accused of resorting to unworthy shifts.

Sir J. Pakington defended the speeches and conduct of Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. Russell insisted that charges had been thrown upon the Liberal party in the House of Commons which could not be left unrepelled.

After some remarks from Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Kinglake, and Mr. S.

repelled.

After some remarks from Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Kinglake, and Mr. S. Fitzgerald, the subject dropped.

SUPPLY. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the discussion of some further votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Civil Service Estimates.

On resuming, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at slough.

The Earl of Clarendon called attention to the speech recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his Buckinghamshire constituents, reiterating the comments on that address already urged more than once in the House of Commons. Hedwe't especially upon the assertion that on the accession of the present Ministry England had been within a few hours of war with France, which he pronounced to be not crly untrue, but the direct reverse of truth.

The Earl of Debry defined the speech of his right hon, colleague, which he maintained to have been misunderstood and misrepresented. Entering at much length into the various topics alluded to in that address, he rupported the views expressed by Mr. Disraell; and vindicated the policy pursued by the existing Administration with regard to their icre'pn diplomacy, to India, and to finance.

Earl Granville remarked that Mr. Disrael's assertion bore but one interpretation; namely, that when the late Government left office the courtry was almost irretrievably committed to a war.

The Earl of Malmesbury ci'ed, in corroboration of that statement, the phinon of the French Ambassador, who had, he said assured him that the relationship of the two countries had been in a most precarious position.

After a few words from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the subject dropped. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

Bankfrs' Drafts—In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Caird, stated that drafts on a banker, made payable to "self" or "on my account," if presented by the drawer in person, would not be liable to the stamp duty.

British Cruisers and United States, engaged in the trade with Havannah, or with the west coast of Africa, had been fired into, boarded, searched, and detained by British cruisers; and, if so, by whose authority, or under whose instructions, did the commanders of these ships so act. Mr. S. Fizzgerald repided that no official information on the smills had reached the Overnment. The commanders of all vessels engaged in cruising against slavers had been instructed to exercise their duties with all possible caution.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. - WASHINGTON WILYS.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—WASHINGTON WILYS.

Mr M. GIBSON, adverting to the apo'ozetic petition presented from Mr.
W. Wilks, the proprietor of the Carlisle Examiner, moved that the petitioner should be discharged from custody.

Mr. Roebuck considered the retractation contained in that petition insufficient. The securation brought sgainst the Committee of that House had alleged partiality as well as corruption, of which charges only the latter was withdrawn.

Mr. Clay also deemed the retractation insufficient.

The Solicitor General concurring in this view, moved as an amendment that the order for taking Mr. Wilks' petition into consideration should be discharged

After some considerable discussion, in which many members participated, the amendment was agreed to.

MILITARY ORGANISATION. Ceptain Vivian called attention to the necessity of more clearly defining are responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and

moved a resolution setting forth that, a though the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Secretary at War had to a certain extent improved the general administration of military affairs, a divided responsibility still existed; and that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Guards and War Office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister.

General Peel, in the course of a technical reply, contended that although the present military system of the country was possibly imperfect in theory, it nevertheless practically worked well. Improvements might be effected, and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but he doubted whether the general organisation of the Communder-in-Chief's department or that of the Secretary for War could be rendered more efficient than they were at the present moment. He could not, therefore, concur in the latter portion of the resolution, which suggested a consolidation of those departments.

Lord A. V. Teaperst supported the motion, recommending that the administration of the Army should be established upon a system similar to that of the Navy.

Mr. Horsman also supported the resolution; as did

Mr. B. JOHNSTONE, who objected to the existing system as leading necessity to imperfect action and divided responsibility.

Sir F. Smith opposed the motion.

Mr. S. Herbert contended that, by uniting the departments of Commander-in Chief and War Minister, the Army would practically be often placed under the control of a civilian. At present, he remarked though there was a division of management, the Secretary of State was fully responsible to Parliament.

Further observations, opposing the motion, were offered by Colonel North and Sir W. Codrington.

sponsible to Parliament.
Further observations, opposing the motion, were offered by Colonel North and Sir W. Codrington.
Lord Palmerston described the manner in which the management of different branches of the military organisation were at present allotted between the two principal departments. The existing arrangements, which he observed had been framed in accordance with the lessons of experience learnt during the Crimean war, had superreded the old and ineffectual system, and constituted a very satisfactory mechanism for the purposes in view. He objected to the proposal for merging the War Office and the Horse Guards, and showed reasons for preferring to have the Army under the control of a Minister of State rather than intrust it, as suggested, to a board on the model of that which presided at the Admiralty.

raity.

Captain Vivian having briefly replied, the House divided:—For the resolution, 106; against, 104.

THE SUEZ CANAL:

THE SUEZ CANAL:

Mr. Roffick moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, the power and influence of this country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project for cuttling a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. This project, he contended, was calculated to benefit the world. Government influences had been set in motion at Constantinople to frustrate it by Lord Palmerston, which he believed to be derogatory to the honour and injurious to the interests of England.

Mr. Griffith, who supported the resolution, proposed an addition by way of amendment, that, in any course which the House might sanctiog in furtherance of the construction of the canal, care should be taken that the deepotic powers of the Egyptian Government should not be allowed to be made use of by the promoters of the project to obtain the required labour from the "fellahs" at an inadequate remuneration by those compulsory means familiar to that Government, so as to produce the effects of slavery under the guise of paid labour.

Lord Haddo supported the motion.

Mr. Stepherskon decided that the execution of the canal was physically possible, and questioned whether, if constructed, it would really facilitate intercourse between Europe and the East

Mr. S. Fytzgerald advantages, were matters not then at issue. Those who undertook the work should ascertain whether it was possible it would pay. But he opposed the motion partly on political grounds, and partly be suse he believed that the proposed canal might, under many possible contingencies, interpose a barrier between England and the East.

Mr. M. Girson asked whether the correspondence on the subject interchanged between the British and other Governments would be laid on the table?

Lord Palmerston adhered to the opinion he had more than once

table?

Lord Palmerston adhered to the opinion he had more than once enunciated that the Suez Canal scheme was one of the greatest bubbles ever presented to English capitalists. It might not be impracticable; but he was convinced that it would never be remunerative. With regard to the alleged influence exercised at Constantinople, the noble Lord states that the Turkish Government were on their own part strongly opposed to the project and aware of its disadvantages. Among other consequences from the completion of the work might be the dissolution of the integrity of the Turkish empire. England was also interested in the defeat of an enterprise which might place the nearest route to India in the hands of an enemy.

Mr. C EWART declared that the scheme had been pronounced a bubble

Mr. C. EWART declared that the scheme has been producted in Liverpool.

Mr. GLADSTONE protested against the improper and illegitimate employment of political influences to frustrate a commercial enterprise. The House, he observed, was now asked merely to repudiate that obstructive practice, and not to oppose any particular scheme. In opposing the project, the English Government had itself placed in antagonism to the general opinion of Europe. He altogether denied the existence of any prospective peril to the integrity either of the Turkish or British empire from the construction of the Suez Canal; and in any case deprecated any interference, on political grounds, with the execution of a commercial undertaking.

construction of the Suez Canal; and in any case deprecated any interference, on political grounds, with the execution of a commercial undertaking.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer remarked that the resolution seemed to infer the fact that the Exceutive Government had employed some improper influence to prevent the Sultan from granting a concession for the Suez Canal. Of this supposed fact no evidence had been afforded. If the motion were adopted, it would imply an approval of the project; and he called upon the House to pause before it sanctioned an enterprise which high authorities had declared to be delusive, if not pernicious

Lord J. Russell observed that the commercial questions and the engineering questions might be left to take care of themselves. As a political and national question, he maintained that the opening of a more accessible channel of intercourse with India must be beneficial to England, either in peace or war.

After some remarks from Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Elphinstone, and a reply from Mr Roebuck, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House divided on the resolution. There appeared—Ayes, 62; Noes, 290.

Cheques—The Attorner-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to smend the law relating to chequee and drafts on bankers.

FORLIGN OFFICE—On the motion of Mr. B. Hope, a select Committee was ordered to consider and report upon the reconstruction of the Foreign Office in relation to the future rebuilding of other offices on a uniform plan due regard being had to public convenience and economy.

CHERCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL—Sir J. TRELAWNY moved the third resding of this bill. Mr. Drummond moved the adjournment of the distate—After some discussion the motion for adjournment was negatived, on a division by a majority of 155 to 103. The opponents of the bill, however, renewed the motion for adjournment was negatived, on a division postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

At the mid-day sitting of the House, on the motion of Mr. M. Gibson, W. Wilks, the publisher of the Carlisle Examiner, was ordered to be charged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms on payment of the

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of the Medical Practitioners.
Bill, briefly explained the effect of the measure, which was, he said threefold—namely, to establish a uniform system of education and qualification
for practitioners; to organise a system of registration for members of the
medical profession; and to remove all local distinctions, so that persons
qualified to practise in one part of the United Kingdom might also practise
in all.

in all.

Mr Black, commenting upon the various provisions of the three bills on this subject already before the House, urged serious objections to every one of them, and suggested that they should be all summurily abandoned. The motion that the bill be read a second time was agreed to, as it appeared, by some nisapprehension; and, on the further question that the bill should be committed, the discussion was renewed by

Mr. Walfolk, who reviewed the several propositions that had been offered for a reform or systemisation of the medical profession, and, expressing on the whole a preference for the present bill, suggested that it should at all events be accepted as a basis for legislation on the question.

After some remarks from Mr. Headam, Mr. T. Duncombe, ford Eloho, and other members, the motion was carried, and the bill ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

committed on Tuesday next.

Of the two other measures on the same subject, the Medical Profession and Medical Corporations Bill, and the Medical Profession Bill, the second reading of the former was postponed, and the latter withdrawa.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion that the House should go into committee on the Property Qualification Bilt was then resumed, and some further observations against the measure offered by Mr. thentinek. Mr. Drummond. Mr. Newegate, and other members. Mr. K. Seymer, Sir. G. C. Lewis, and Mr. R. hnightley supported the bill. On a division there appeared—for the motion, 222; against, 109.

The House went into Committee on the bill, and passed the first (and only) clause after some further discussion. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time this (Thursday) evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS .-- THURSDAY.

NON-PARCHIAL REGISTERS BILL.—This bill was read a second time.
CHANCERY AMENDMENT BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the
second linding of this bill, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.
RAJAU BROOKE.—The Earl of St. Germans called attention to the
fact that there I ad been for some time upon the paper a notice of motion
by the Earl of Kingston containing serious charges against Sir J.
Frocke, and contended that unless the motion were brought on some steps
ought to be adopted to take it off the paper.

The Earl of Maimesbury admitted the evils of permitting such a
petice to stand for a lengthened period upon the paper. At the same
time, if the noble Earl who placed it there would neither bring on his
notion nor take it off the paper, he (Lord Malmesbury) did not see what
that House could do in the matter.

After a brief discussion the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In reply to Mr. Kinglake, the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said that the Emperor of China had not suspended excotations, and that Lord E gin had gone northward. It would, however, be inconvenient at the present time to produce the correspondence relating to the subject. Lord J. Russell, inquired whether there would be any chiection to produce a copy of the demands made upon the Emperor of China by Lord Eigin? The question was not answered. The Paper Duty.—Mr. M. Gibson gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Educational Estimates he should move a reposition condemning the collection of the Paper-duty, and asserting the expediency of repealing that duty at an early period (Hear, hear).

WEDON BARRACKS—In reply to Mr. D. Nicoll, General PEEL, stated that the principal storckeeper at Wedon Barracks had absended, and that it had since been discovered that he sailed from Liverpoot in a steamer for Boston on the 20th of May. His accounts were now undergoing examination.

CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

Sir John Walsh asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was in contemplation of the Government to take any steps in consequence of the resolution which passed the House on Tuesday in favour of placing the whole administration and control of the army under the uncivioid authority of a sirgle Minister?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, in consequence of the few persons who were in the House on the division, it was not the intention of the Government to take any steps in furtherance of the vote on the motion of the hon. member for Bodmin (Captain Vivian) on Tuesday last.

dsy last.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.

The CHANCELOR of the EXCHFQUER said he hoped to proceed with the India resolutions on Monday, by which time he believed the President of the Iterat of Control would be in his place.

On the bringing up of the report on Supply.

Bir. Horsman octeded himself from a charge brought against him a few evenings back by Mr. Mishem. It at fortwoyears while he (Mr. Horsman) was Chief Secretary for Ireland, that hon, member could never obtain secres to him for the transaction of business connected with the department. He decied that here was any foundation for such a charge, as he had always extended to that hon, member the same opportunities of secres that were enjoyed by other Irish members.

Mr. M Mahon maintained that the right hon gentleman, during his term of effice, had treated him and his party with the most marked discourtery.

courtesy.

Sir G. Grey, while he regretted that the time of the House should be eccupied by an exp anation so purely personal, bore testimony to the extensive acquaintance with all the business of his department evinced by Mr. Horen an while Chief Secretary for Ireland.

After a tew words from Lord Nass, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Colonel French and other hon, members, the subject dropped, and the report was apprend to.

INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Ayrron said he had intended to call the attention of the House
to the position in which they were placed with regard to legislating
for India, and to urge the necessity of coming to some speedy decision on
the matter; but, as he was intermed the nable Lord the President of the
Board of Control would soon be in his place, he should postpone his
motion till Monday.

The House then wert into Committee o? Supply on Civil Service "Estimates, the discussion of various votes in which occupied several hours. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Wills—The will of the Right heverend Daniel Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, has been proved in London, by his son, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Viera of Islington: his son-in-law, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., Rural Dean, Vieta of Huddersfield; and John Coles Symes, Esq., solicitor, the executors named in the will for Legland or classwhere, except in India. The will bear adate 2nd December 1856, being twelve months prior to his decease, and was proved in the Suprame Court at Calcutta, 19th January, 1858. Directs a plain mursi tablet without ornament to be placed in 8t. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and in the Bishep's College; and in the parish church of 8t. Mary, Islington, London; inscribed with his name; the period he was Vieta of Islington at d Bishop of Calcutta; and, in Greek characters, the words from 18th ch. Lake, 13 v. "God be merciful to me, a sumer." Has bequeathed several thousand rupe a to societies established in India and in England for the advancement of religion, and also toinstitutions in Islington, of which parish he had been for a long period the Viear, and was most affection at ly attached—viz., to the Child's Home, Highbury, for Orphans of Missionaries, 1600 rupees; the Training School, Highbury, 1000 rupees; and to the Building Fund for New Churches at Islington. 2000 rupees; and to the Building Fund for New Churches at Islington. 2000 rupees; and to the Building Fund for New Churches at Islington. 2000 rupees; the issue essen, helicating base at Calcutta, which he purchased, he leaves to his son; but the preperty and effects pertaining to the Bishopric he leaves to his successor, helicating the robes, the plate, furniture, carriages, Sec.; ret otherwise disposed of. To his son he has left his MS.S., journal, netes, and a portion of books selected; the rest of his books he has given to the hiray, of the Cathedral at Calcutta; also two sliver lossasch as a foken of affection and esteem; and similar bequests to other in dividuals in India. To Lord Shaftesbu WILLS-The will of the Right beverend Daniel Wilson, D.D.,

Miles for lin-law, Frederick Partridge, Esq., 18 sole executor.

Mails for Sweden,—The n'ail steam-packets under contract with the Swedish Government having recommenced their voyages between Grandy and Gottenburg, mails for conveyance by those packets will be made up at the General Post Office on the evening of every Friday, until further hotice. All letters and newspapers addressed to Gottenburg and Uddewal a will be forwarded by these packets, unless directed to be otherwise sent: but letters and newspapers for other parts of Sweden, intended to be tray mitted by these packets, must be "specially addressed" via Grimeby," (r. "By Swedish Packets," By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hills, Secretary, 25th May, 1858

PHEFERMENTS AND AFPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH,—Rev. J. Frager, Rector of Cholderton, Witts, to be Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, with the Frebend of Brickles worth—Rectories: Rev. G. Ackloin to Henel Hempstead; Nev. C. B. Coney to St. Addate, Gloucester: Rev. V. Page to St. Yudy, Cornwall—Rev. J. M. Kennedy to be Perpetual Curate of Clrista hurch, West Ham, Sussex.

of CITIET hereh, West Ham, Sussex.

Mr. Fringron, in the course of his sermon on Sunday morning, at the Surrey Music Hall, announced his intention, on Friday week, to preach from the Grand Stand to his triends at Epsom, on which occasion heaks "hoped" that he would have a large attendance of "out-

A PHOTOGRAPH was last week successfully made of a shell in

the act of explosion at Woolwich-common.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF held a levée on Wednerday afternoon at the Horse Guards, which was attended by a large number of military officers.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE" issued on Monday contains a further collection of papers consisting of general orders by the hight Hon the Governor-General of India It also contains official letters at d lists of the killed and wounded in the several actions and engagements with the creemy up to the 12th of April.

At the Royal Asvium, Brixton-hill, on Thursday next, will be held the annual meeting of the St Ann's Society for maintaining, cothing, and educating the children of those once in prosperity, orphysics on which occasion the examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards to the boys will take place under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Loudon.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE gave a high treat to the really musical portion of the public by the production, on Saturday last, of "Le Nozze di Figuro," on opera which unites the gaiety and interest of pure comedy with the charms of exquicite music in a manner unprobleded an the stage. It was cast in the same mannor as last season, with one exception, which, however, was a most important one—the appearance of Bidlle. Titiens in the character of the Countest Alanture, a part which efforded a fresh triumph to this most accomplished entire, both as on actress and a singer. As an actress, she gave a delightful view of one of the sweetest characters on the stage; and as a ringer she displayed (as in her previous performance of Dona Anna) the highest qualities of the pure German school, enhanced by her teautiful voice and the Italian grace and finish of her execution. Piccolomini (as last year) was the Susanna. She sang the music (the character of which she had evidently studied with care) with much prace, and her esting was arch and lively. But her personation of the character lacked dignity and elegance. Susanna is no ordinary soutrett; the is the friend and companion of the neglected Countess rather than her servant. Susanna is a lady in neglected Countess rather than her servant. Susanna is a lady in neglected to character. Benoventano was was not quite the teau-ideal of the brilliant Count Almavia, a character almost as difficult to possenste properly as Don Giovanni; but his performance especially his singing, was not unsatisfactory. Belletti was a mest admirable Pigaro; and the part of Cherubino, the page, was 1 milliant of the properly as Don Giovanni; but his performance expecially his singing, was not unsatisfactory. Belletti was a mest admirable Pigaro; and the part of Cherubino, the page, was 1 milliant of the proper of the sendence of the music, and the sufference of the surface HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE gave a high treat to the really

RESPECTING the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA we have at present nothing to record; but we shall have occasion next week to speak of the anivel of the preat tragedian Europi, and his appearance in one of his mest remarkable parts, the Duke of Ferrara, in "Lucrozia Borgia."

Mrs. Anderson, the pianist to the Queen, gave her annual concert on Menday morning, at Her Majesty s Theatre. This eminent lady's concert is always among the most remarkable of the season. It rever fulls to be attended by the most destinguished company in London, Mrs. Anderson's talents and character having gamed for her general respect and regard in all our musical circles. On this occasion the theatre was croaded, and the concert was rich in excellence and veriety. The principal performers of the theatre—Titiens, Piccelemini, Albori, Ortolazi, Giuglini, Belletti, and others—ountributed their assistance, tegether with the magnificent orchestra and chorus of the establishment. There were, moreover, Madame Clara Novello and Miss Louisa Pyne; together with Joachim, the great victinist; and Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Jewson as pianists. The fair leneficiaire played Beethoven's celebrated "Choral Fantasia" in a matner which showed that her great powers are unimpaired, and that though she is now seddom heard in public, she is as able as ever to maintain her place saming the greatest piunists of the day. Mrs. Jewson, who is a relative and pupil of Mrs. Anderson, played Wober's Concert-stick in a manner worthy of her instructress. The whole with the greatest success. with the greatest success.

The New Philiharmonic Concert of Monday last was below the everage quality of these entertainments. The programme showed small judgment or research. There was not a single orchestral sympleny—a thire, we believe, without precedent either at the Old or the New Philharmonic Concerts. The only orchestral work of any magnitude was Mezart's pianoforte concerto in D minor, performed by Herr Rubinstein; but a concerto has never been accepted as an adequate substitute for a symphony. Rubinstein, nevertheless, played it superbly, and it was the only great attraction of the concert, though its effect was impaired by the indifferent manner in which the orchestral accompaniments were performed. Mozart's ottetto in C minor, for wind instruments, was exceedingly well executed by eight of our best performers; but it is not well suited to the concert-room. It is one of the many wind-instrument pieces which Mozart wrote for the Vicnna tea-gardens and places of open-air amusement, and, so heard, it must have been delightful; but within doors it is much more effective in its form of a quintet for two violins, two tenors, and THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT of Monday last was below effective in its form of a quintet for two violins, two tenors, and violoncello, in which shape it is generally known to our amateurs. The vocal performers were Miss Louisa Pane and Herr Pischek, who sang things of a somewhat commonplace description.

MADAME PUZZIS annual concert was given on Monday morn-MADAME PUZZIS annual concert was given on Monday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to the doors by the most fashious ble company in London. A host of our most eminent singers contributed their talents to this entertainment, which was almost entirely vocal. Among them were Madame Viardot and Madame Persani, both of whom have recently arrived in town, and were leard for the first time this season. There were many others, including Madame Clara Novello, Madame Gassier, the Misses Pyns, Mr. Harrison, and Herr Reichardt.

Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Floren gave their second con-Miss Doldy and Mr. Lindsay Floren gave their second concert of chan ber music at Willis's Rooms on Monday afternoon. It was of a classical and interesting character. A charming trio of Huydn for the piuno, violin, and violoncello, was admirably played by Mr. Sloper, Mr. H. Blagrove, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Sloper also played, with Signor Piatti, Besthoven's sociata in C, op. 102, a work seldem heard from its excessive difficulty and abstruse style. These fine performers, however, gave it all possible clearness. Miss Diby's principal performance was Purcell's famous cantata, "Mad Bess," which she sang with passionate expression and great dramatic effect.

A CONCERT will take place in St. James s Hall on Monday, the 7th inst., for the benefit of the daughter of the late Adam Leftler glist of artists w Sims Reoves, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Miss Acabella

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.-On Wednesday Mr. Webster took according to anncuncement, his first benefit at this theatre previous to the reconstruction. The performances were very various and consisted neuncement, his first benefit at this theatre previous to its intended of "Our French Lady's Maid," "Welcome Little Stranger," and a ballad by Miss Raden; to which were added the second act of "Black eyed Susen." After which Mr. Webster addressed the audience on his past successes and future prospects. The entertainments concluded with "That Bierred Baby," Mephistopheles," and the National Anthem. We congratulate Mr. Webster on the results of his benefit, and thut that he may prosper in his new undertaking; we are certain that he will exert his utmost efforts to deserve the public patronage.

ASTLEY's .- Mr Cooke has provided a novelty for Whitsuntide, ASILEY's.— Mr Cooke has provided a novelty for Whitsunide, and so far distinguished his amplitheatre from the dramatic houses. The new meledrama is entitled "The White Pulfrey; or, The Wild Boar of the Fens." The story bears a resemblance to that of Pia dei Tolomei, except that the victim is not the wife of the oppressor. The fens in question are located in Lincolnshire, and the Boar is a Lincolnshire, who carries off a young Irdy, and imprisons her in his castle, where she would in all probability perish in time of the local malaria, but that she is rescued by a young gentleman of the country, whom she subsequently marries. This tale, with certain equestrian

incidents skilfully in boduced, is sufficiently effective, not withstanding

STRAND.—On Monday a new burlesque was produced by Mr. Byron, the author of the former. On this occasion he selected for his theme his noble namesake's "Bride of Abydos," and made out of it a punning Oriental extravaganza that, well supported as it was by the actors, may be pronounced as decided a success as we over witnessed. The burlesque follows pretty closely the incidents of the posm on which it is founded. It opens with Old Giaffir (Mr. Turner), in his divan, whose rage is eccentric in the extreme, much to the dis nay of Haroum, the benevolent Nubian, and to the indignation of Selim, the Pacha's supposed son (Miss Swanborough). Zuleika was brilliantly impersonated by Miss Oliver, and, in a manner suttisiently dignified, stated her modest objections to becoming the bride of the detested "kinsman of the Bey Ozlou." It must be confessed that Osman Bey, as depicted on the stage, is no desirable match for a young maiden; and that the graceful Selim, when proved to be not the young lady's brother, but marriageable courin, is the far more attractive and likely person. These points, so delicately touched in the poem, are of course broadly caricatured in the drams. We have next the grotto scene, with Selim so strangely accourted as the Can liots STRAND .- On Monday a new burlesque was produced by Mr. in the poem, are of course broadly caricatured in the drama. We have next the grotto scene, with Selimso strangely accourted as the Can liots sailor, and now the declared lover of the atonished Zuleika. But here the burlesque-writer finds it needful to enlarge on the poet's taxt. He must bring Abdalloh on to the stage, and the supposed murdered brother is accordingly restored to life and performs an important part in the action of the drama. His first appearance to Selim is a caricature of Hamlet's interview with the Ghost; but that, being a situation already used up in modern burlesques, is soon dropped, and the more active business of material intervention commences. In all this there is the most absurd exaggers ion, which loses nothing in its effect by Mr. Charles Young's manner of portraiture. The catastrophe differs from that of the poem in being happy. Selim and his party, as dervishes and wandering acrobats, viait the brillal festivities of Osman Bey—an incident improved from "The Creait." The sportful eccentricities of this scene excits the house to extreme laughter, and the curtain fell to unanimous applauss.

St. James's Hall.—On Thursday week the Christy Minstrels

St. James's Hall.—On Thursday week the Christy Minstrels gave a performance here, by desire, at three o'clock, which was well and fashionably attended. The programme was substantially the same as that which is nightly represented at the Polygraphic Hall, and could not fail of pleasing a drawing-room audience. The voices of the minstrels, in the first part, are finely hirmonised; and the burles up prations of the second and third parts, particularly that of the Ital an opera, are in superior taste. The success of these minstrels is one of the characteristic events of the epoch. However, it has been well merited.

SIGNOR ANTONIO POLETTI'S performance of Natural Magic, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-equipment of the clever manner in which the various illusions are presented. Of the subjects contained in the programme—the Mirror Target, Cards played by Meemerism, and the Looking-glass Telegraph, were very interesting and well received; and a large number of the company departed with substantial proofs of the prolific character of the Casket of Armida, after two hours of lively and agreeable entertainment.

GOMPERTZ'S DIORAMA OF THE INDIAN MUTINT, which on its first production, was announced for a limited period, and which was to have terminated on Saturday last, will, in consequence of its success, be given daily until further notice.

THE AMERICAN HEATH PLANTS.—The Messrs Waterer and Godfrey, of Knaphill Nursery, have again opened an exhibition of American rheddendrons and scalesa, in the Ashburnham grounds, adjoining Cremorne Gardens. Nothing in the floral way could be conceived more enchanting than the appearance which the exhibition presented. The plants are charmingly arrayed in groups according to botanical definition, most of them in full bloom, presenting a brilliant aspect of colour, and placed under a splendid canopy which shelters both plants and people from a scorching sun or an ungenist climate [An Engraving of this regulations how of plants will be given in the Illustrated London News next week.]

Mr. Austru Maggs the probitect agreed at Taylord for

MR. AUSTIN MAGGS, the architect arrested at Hersford for writing to the Queen demanding the surrender to him o head of the Church, has been conveyed to a private asy.um.

The sailing match of the Royal London Yacht Club takes place on Menday next, the 7th inst. There are to be two races, for each of which it are are three entries. A steamboat will leave London-bridge at nine o'clock with a military band on board, and a most agreeable day's sport may be anticipated.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. P. SMITH, INVENTOR OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER.

On Wednesday evening a public dinner took place at St. James's Hall, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, as a mark of the high esteem entertained for his private worth, and the great benefit conferred by him on the country in introducing, and, by his talent, energy, and perseverance, in bringing into general use the system of screw propulsion.

The testimonial (which we engrave) is the result of £2678, raised entirely

see the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Francis Petiti Smith, as a mist of the high estern entertained for his private worth, and the great benefit conferred by him on the country in introducing, and, by his islant, correy, and preseverance, in bringing into general use the system of screw propulsion.

The testimonial (which we engrave) is the result of £2678, raised entirely by private subscription. It consists of a very superbodiver Saiver and Clart Jug, each bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. Robert stephenson, M.P., presided upon the occasion, and was supported by many of the most distinguished engineers, chipbutiders, availment, and directors of steam-packet companies, who have practically experienced the advantages alforded by Mr. Smith's invention. About eighty gentlemen ast down to an excellent dimer.

The Chairman gave the tosat of the evening, "The health of Mr. Francis Petiti Smith, the inventor of the screw-propeter." Hose who had been accustomed to watch or study the progress of science and art in their various branches could not fail to have been struck with the singular fact that each step had been marked in itself; that there was nothing like gradual advance. This was so allse with mathematics and with entire the subscription of the screw-propeter, individual constantly succeeding individual in giving to the world seeme new and important discovery. The same remark must be applied to their own branch of science, and among the most conspicuous of those who I ad centributed to the fund of knowledge in that brauch was their guest that right. He was not, it was true, the first conceiver of the screw; he was not, perhaps, the first applier of the screw; but it was less the signal application. It was not for him the chairman to devel at any great length upon the importance of that invention on a conspicuous of those who I ad centributed to the fund of knowledge in that brauch was not him seed to have the screw; brooglet to an excessful popular to the screw propeller to an accurate the im

cation.

Mr. Wethered and Mr Carpmael returned thanks.

A number of other appropriate toasts were also given and responded to, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.



THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP. THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE FOR 1858.

works all bespeak great taste, great power of manipulation, and an inworks all bespeak great taste, great power of manipulation, and an inexhaustible fecundity of invention. It this cup he has introduced a passage in the history of Berchtold, fifth Duke of Züringen encountering and slaying in the wil is of Switzerland an enormous bear on the spot on which he afterwards built the city of Berne, about the end of the twefth century. The Duke has dismounted from his horse, which is held by an attendant, and trembles at its propinquity to the grisly monster, which rushes headlong to the attack. The Duke is in armour of chain mail; his shield, on which is engraved the Swakian lion, is suspended from his shoulders; and he waits without shrinking the onset of his formidable foe. Two bloodhounds form the accessories of the composition—one of which the bear has killed, and the other, somewhat daunted at the fate of his companion, prepares, however, coursecously to assist his master. This group is very elaborate, and is a work of great merit.

The Queen's Vase is also from the establishment of Messrs.

courageously to assist his master. This group is very elaborate, and is a work of great merit.

THE QUEEN'S VASE is also from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, and was modelled and designed by Mr. Cotterill. It is a smaller piece of plate than the Ascot Cup, but in its design and execution equally meritorious. The group, which is attached to a veritable cup of very elegant shape and design, consists of a Pacha sitting beneath a palm tree, and presiding over the sale of his stud, one of which is held by an attendant. The beauty of this group is in no little measure derived from the truthfulness of the representation, the artist having depicted what he actually witnessed in the neighbourhood of Cairo. The execution is very delicate, and the finish of the several parts elaborately fine. Altogether these cups support the eminence of English art in the production of statuettes.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—The prize selected by the stewards of the present year, which bears the conventional name of "Cup," consists of a candelabrum of silver, bearing five lights, and of the Cinquecento period of ornament. A shaft of burnished silver springs from an ornamental base, whereon is a group engaged in the sport of hawking. A lady, in the costume of Charles II., and in riding-habit and hat, is casting off a falcon, whilst a cavalier, leaning upon his horse, and an attendant falconer with a tray of hawks, with jessies, bells, and a lure, the proper adjuncts of the sport, await the issue. The group is in frosted silver. The base is ornamented at the four sides with panels, the first and second bearing the name of the cup and the Boyal cipher; the third and fourth those of the stewards and of the winner. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, were intrusted with the execution of the cup; and the design, which is very graceful and appropriate, is from the pencil of their artist, Mr.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER VASE TO CAPTAIN CALLAGHAN.

On Thursday, May 13; the officers of the North Cork Rifles, now quartered at Shorncliffe, presented their Adjutant, Captain F. M. Callaghan, with a very handsome piece of plate as a token of esteem

Callaghan, with a very handsome piece of plate as a token of esteem and regard.

The ladies of the regiment kindly consented to accept the invitation of the officers to dine with them on the evening on which the presentation was to take place. Her Mejesty's health and that of the ladies present were proposed and responded to, when Colonel W. H. Moore Hodder, having expressed the gratification he experienced in presenting the testimonial to one so deserving, handed over to his gallant Adjutant the gift, which consists of a fine silver vase, enriched with chasings representing scenes of military life. The handles are of the pure Grecian form, and the cup itself is very handsome, and does credit to the eminent firm (Messrs, Hunt and Roskell) who supplied it. The band of the regiment played some chaming music during dinner, and the party separated much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Sir Archdale Wilson has accepted the invitation of his school-Sir Archdale Wilson has accepted the invitation of his school-fellows (educated under Valpy), convened through Mr. Longe, of Spixworth Park, to the Valpeian Dinner to be held on the 18th inst., at which Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, will preside.

We understand, says the United Service Gazette, that one hundred and fifty officers serving in India have tendered their resignation to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

THE ASCOT CUP.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS MR. JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE,

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE,
Serjeant-at-Law, is a member of a family of which Somersetshre may
well be proud. His father, Robert Kinglake, Esq., M.D., practised
for many years as a physician at Taunton. One of his brothers, Mr.
Arthur Kinglake, an active and worthy magistrate of Somerset,
resides at Weston-super-Mare, is well known in the west as the
friend and stanch advocate of the ill-rewarded and all-but-forgotten
hero, General Guyon. Another brother, William, now Rector of
Taunton, obtained the gold medal for two prize poems of more
than average merit on the subjects of "Byzantium" and the
"Crusaders" Mr. Serjeant Kinglake is also a cousin of the M.P. for
Bridgewater, whose name is familiar to our readers as the author of
"Eöthen." He was born about the year 1805, and educated at Eton,
where he distinguished himself as one of the "captains" of "the
boats;" thence he was transferred in due course of time to Trinity
College. Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826. He
was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1830, and went the
Western Circuit for many years. In 1844 he was made a serjeant-atlaw, with a patent of precedence. About the same time he was



CLARET-JUG AND SALVER PRESENTED TO MR. SMITH, THE INVENTOR OF THE SCHEW-PROPELLER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN CALLAGHAN, ADJUTANT OF THE NORTH CORK BIFLES.

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appointed to the Recordership of Exeter, and in 1856 succeeded Chief Justice Cockburn in the Recordership of Bristol. In 1852, and again in 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Wells, but was returned for Rochester in the Liberal interest, without a contest, at the late general election. He is a Liberal, and strongly advocates many points in Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill of 1852; such as the extension of the suffrage to the educated classes, and to those who do not occupy entire houses, and to such of the working classes as have gained a direct interest in the prosperity of the country by their deposits in savings banks. He also supports the ballot, the admission of Jews into Parliament, religious liberty, and the abolition of



SERJEANT JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE, M.P. FOR ROCHESTER. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. GEORGE HENRY VANSITTART, M.P. FOR BERKS .-- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



MR. WILLIAM LASLETT, M.P. FOR WORCESTER.-FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.



MR. JAMES WHITE, M.P. FOR PLYMOUTH. - FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



ALDERMAN WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, M.P. FOR STORE-UPON-TRENT .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



THE HON. DUDLEY FRANCIS FORTESCUE, M.P. FOR ANDOVER. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

church rates. Mr. Serjeant Kinglake married, in 1835, the only daughter of John Liddon, Esq.

MR. JAMES WHITE,

MR. JAMES WHITE,
the new Liberal M.P. for Plymouth, and formerly an Alderman of
London, is one of those useful commercial members whom we are
always glad to welcome in the Lower House of the Legislature. He
is a sound and able man of business, and has been for some years an
active and enterprising China merchant in London. He is, we believe,
the second son of Mr. William White, of Tulse-hill, Surrey. He was
born in London in 1809. When elected, he declared himself in favour
of a vigorous prosecution of the war in China, and entered Parliament
as a thereugh Reference, including the long catalogue of the ballot.

extended suffrage, equal electoral districts, secular education, the abolition of church-rates, and the removal of all religious disabilities. Mr. White married, in 1833, Mary, eldest daughter of Addison Lind Fag., of Jamaica. The poll at Plymouth stood thus at the election:—R. P. Collier, 1167; J. White, 1106; J. Hardy, 622.

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VISCOUNT BURY,

eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1832, was educated at Eton, and entered the army, in 1849, as Lieutenant in the Scots Furiliar Guards. In 1851 he was appointed Private Secretary to Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, and in the following year went out to India as Aide-de Camp to Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, whence, in



VISCOUNT BURY, M.P. FOR NORWICH .- FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGERS OF NORFOLK.



MR. JOHN LAURIE, M.P. FOR BARNSTAPLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



MB. HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, M.P. FOR NORWICH. - FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGERS, OF KORFOLK.

1853, he was sent home on sick leave, and left the army. During the following year he went to America, and, on the appointment of Sir Edmund Head as Governor-General of Canada, he became Civil Score-tary and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. In this capacity he sent home a report, which was printed by order of the House of Canamons, on the condition and prospects of the Indians of Canada. He married, in 1855, Sophia, second daughter of Sir Allan Macaab, Bart., then Prime Minister of Canada.

His Lordship was elected one of the members for Norwich at the last general election, having offered himself as a Reformer, favourable to the abolition of Church rates, and willing to vote for the ballot in the alternee of any more certain and secure provision for the protection of the voter.

MR. WILLIAM VANSITTART,

MR. WILLIAM VANSITIART,

the Conservative member for Windsor, is a cousin of the late Lord
Beaky, being the third son of the late Colonel Arthur Vansittart, of
Shottee brooke Park, Berks, by Caroline, fourth daughter of the first
Lord Auckland. He was born in 1813, and received his carly education
at Eton and the Past India College at Haileybury, whence he obtained his appointment to the Bengal Civil Service in 1831. Before
his retirement from the service, in 1844, he held several high magisterial
and judicial appointments. His political creed would seem in to
be Liberal Conservative. Mr. Vansittart has been twice married:
first, to Fmily, daughter of Major Anstruther; and secondly, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Ambrose Humphrys, Esq., but was
left a second time a widower in 1852. He was one of those returned
to the House for the first time at the last general election. There was
a very close contest for the second seat, as will be seen by the pol!—
W. Vansittart, 325; Charles William Grenfell, 286; Samson Ricardo, 286.

MR. ALDERMAN COPELAND,

MR. ALDERMAN COPELAND,
the Liberal Conservative M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, is the only son
of the late Mr. W. Copeland, of the firm of Spode and Co., porselain and earth enware manufacturers, of Portugal-street. He was born
in 1797. In 1828-29 he served the office of Shoriff for the city of
1 orden, and atterwards became an Alderman. In 1835-36 he was
Lord Mayer. Having sat from 1825 for the borough of Coleraine, at
the general election of 1837 he transferred his services to the good
people of Stoke on-Trent, in the Potteries, and continued to represent
that borough down to 1852, when he was displaced by the Hon. Edward
K. Leveson Gower, a brother of Earl Granville. He recovered his soat
at the last general election, the poll standing as follows:—Alderman
Copeland, 1261; J. L. Ricardo, 826; Hon. E Leveson Gower, 760.
The worthy Alderman is a Deputy Lieutenant for London, and Treasurer of the Hon. Artillery Company. He formerly supported all
Conservative measures, but now classes himself as a Liberal Conservative. In 1827 he married Sarah, daughter of John Yates, Esq., of
Shelton, Statiordshire. tive. In 1821 at Shelton, Statiordshire.

MR. JOHN LAURIE,

Barns

MR. JOHN LAURIE,

ene of the Conservative members for Barnstaple, is maternally a nephew of Sir Peter Laurie. He is a son of the late Banjamin Sracdon, Esq., of Barrowstones, county Linlithgow, by Agnes, daughter of John Laurie, Esq., of Stitchel, county Roxburgh, and assumed the name of Laurie by Royal license in 1824. He was born in Scotland in 1797, and was for many years engaged in trade and commerce in London. He is an extensive proprietor of Bank and East India Stock, and, we believe, is one of the partners in the firm of Laurie and Marner, the great coachbuilders, of Oxford-street. Mr. Laurie bas been from time to time largely engaged in Government contracts. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and amagistrate for Essex and the "liberty" of Havering atte Bower in that county. He is the author of several pamphlets on prison discipline, and of the "Voice of Humanity." He is a firm supporter of the Established Church in connection with the State, and in favour of a "national system of education based upon the Bible." Of course, therefore, he is to be found among the opponents of the Maynouth Strant, and of all State assistance to the Roman Catholic faith. He was first returned for Barnstaple in August, 1854, but unseated on petition. He regained his seat at the last general election, the poll standing as follows:—Sir W. Fraser, 344; J. Laurie, 252; J. Taylor, 156; G. Potts, 179; H. T. Prinsep, 35.

MR. WILLIAM LASLETT,

MR. WILLIAM LASLETT,

of Abberton Hall, near Pershore, one of the Liberal members for Worcester, and a native of that city, was first returned in April, 1892. He is a son of the late Thomas Emerson Laslett, Esq., a gentleman largely connected with Worcestershire, and was born in 1801. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, and practised as a golicitor there down to the year 1846; previously to which (namely, in 1842) he had married Maria, elder daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. R. J. Carr, Lord Bishop of Worcester. Aspiring to the higher walk of his profession, he recently entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1856. Mr. Laslett is a somewhat advanced Liberal—being in favour of the ballot, free-trade, and secular education. He also advocates a further instalment of Parlumentary reform, a revision and readjustment of taxation, the removal of all religious disqualifications, and (though the son-in-law of a Bishop) he is in favour of a redistribution of the revenues of the Etallishment. He voted in the majority who condemned the Chinese war in February last year; and at the last election he was returned at the lead of the poll, as follows:—W. Laslett, 1137; O. Ricardo, 1003; Alderman T. Sidney, 615.

THE HON. DUDLEY FRANCIS FORTESCUE,

who was first chosen at the late general election as M.P. for Andover, in the Liberal interest, is the third son of Hugh, second Earl Fortescue. He was born in 1820, and was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served for some years as Captain in the 1st Devon Militia. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Devonshire, and a magistrate for the country of Waterford. He is returned to Parliament as an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, and advocates an extension and readjustment of the franchise. He is married to a sister of the present Earl of Portsmouth. At the election in April last year the poll stood thus:—Alderman Cubitt, 143; Hon. D. F. Fortescue, 120; H. B. Coles, 102.

M. H. W. SCHNEIDER,

M. H. W. SCHNEIDER,

one of the members for the city of Norwich, was born May 12, 1817. He is the third son of the late John Henry Powell Schneider, well known for upwards of fifty years as the head of the eminent firm of John Schneider and Co., of the city of London, merchants; and of which firm Mr. H. W. Schneider is now the senior partner. His grandather, John Henry Schneider, who was a nature of Switz-rland, atted in London about the middle of the last century as a Baltic markant, and was naturalised by Act of Parliament in the year 1769, and maried the sister of the first Sir William Congreve, Bart, by whom he had issue the abovenamed John Henry Powell Schneider, and other children. Mr. H. W. Schneider, the subject of the prosent notice, has been a tively engaged in commercial pursuits for up wards of twenty years, eighteen of which he has been a director, and for seven years charren, of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company. His father had filled the chert from the formation of the company in 1829. In 1846 a service of place was presented to Mr. Schneider by the company as a mak of appreciation of his services. He is also senior partner in the frum of Schneider, Hannay, and Co., of Ulverstone, the largest procuous of hemstite iron ore in England, which is shipped from Ulverstone of the smelling of copper, and as having been the first to intended the stude inter South Australia in connection with the Yerlshire, &c. Mr. Schneider is also well known as being largely interested in the smelling of copper, and as having been the first to introduce that trade into South Australia in connection with the far-lamed Burra Burra mines.

Mr. Schneider is in favour of progressive reform, and will advocate the removal of all undue restrictions on trade and commerce: he is a men ber of the Church of England, but will support a measure for the abelition of Church-rates, and will vote for the adoption of the ballot in the election of members of Parliament.

SIR JOHN PARINGTON, at First Lord of the Admiralty, held his first level or Tuesday at the Admiralty, at which a large number of officers after ded. The right hon, baronet will hold a level on luesdays until further notice.

Consuls.—The Queen has approved of Mr. Samuel Ward to be Consular Bristol for the United States of America; of the Count de Mélano as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Nicaragua; of bir. George R. West as Consulat the Bay of Islands for it e United States of America; of Mr. Albert & Catlin as Consulat Prince Edward's Islands for the United States of America; of Mr. Thomas Dickson as Consulat to the Original States of America; of Mr. Thomas Dickson as Consulat to the Original States of America; of Mr. Thomas Dickson as Consulat to the No. 10 of the Belgians; and of Wr. John Markham Dean as Consul in the Faikland Islands for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER,		WIND,		HAIR
DAY,		Rarouncter Corrected.	Ton, era- ture of the Air.	Dew Post	Relative Humility.	An sunt	Min'mum road at 10 A.M	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	in 24 hours Road at 10A, M
		La hea		9		0-10	q	я		Miles	Inches
May	2€	30 453	51.2	42.9	.75	5	40.6	61.9	NE SSW.	152	000
21	27	30.141	55.2	48.5	.80	9	46'2	66.9	SW.WHW.NEW.	241	123
22	26	30.134	542	42-2	.66	6	46'9	61.3	NW. NNW.	180	0000
22	29	30 093	59.4	49-9	'73	8	47.1	69 9	SW. SSW.	169	.0.10
11	3(30.080	633	50.7	'65	8	50.5	73.3	SW. SSW.	196	000
	31	30 (53	68.8	54.4	'62	7	51.9	72'9	8. SSW.	181	.000
June	1	30155	704	55.6	61	3	56.8	80.8	SSW. WNW.	103	.00.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE

Day.	Larometer at the state of a M at feet above interest of and reduced.	Temperature	Lowest Tennorature.	Ad ; ted Mean.	Dry Bulb at 9 A M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direc- tion of Win1	Amt. of Cloud ,0-10	Nain in Inches.
May 27	30'135	67-2	46.2	55.4	5418	52.3	65.8	55.0	MARIA NA	:7	0 000
11 24	30 (97	10.8	46.2	52.8	57-2	50.8	58.6	52.5	NW.	7	0.000
29	30.131	64.9	46 -	59.7	59.7	55'3	69.0	61.9	W.	8.	0.000
,, 3(30 0 0	17.3	51'0	62.2	60.8	55.8	72.6	65.3	SW.	4	0.000
31	30.059	20.8	523	68-9	72.4	64.1	79-3	65.1	S.	5	0.000
June 1	30 (25	81 14	57.1	69.0	70.7	65.4	79.9	64.0	N.	2	0.000
,, 2	30 070	79.4	53.1	69.7	75.8	65.6	76.6	65.8	9. 83E.	. 3	0.000
Means	30 (94	736	5.014	62.2	64.5	59.4	71.7	51.5	,		0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 31.6 degrees. The range of temperature during the week was 34.6 degrees.

Lightning was noticed on the afternoon of the 29th, but no thunder was heard. A dense fog-bank lay about the horizon on the evening of the let of June. The wind was blowing very violently, and the barometer falling rapidly on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th. The sky has teen much overcast, but was clear about midnight of June 1, and on the days of the 27th, 28th, June 1 and 2, and partly so on the night of the 31st. A few drops of rain fell on the afternoon of June 2, but nothing was registered in the rain-gauge.

J. BREEN.

A LIVERPOOL PHILANTHROPIST. Mr. Charles Melly, a Liverpool merchant, to whom the public of the town are indebted for its numerous beautiful drinking fountains, has just established, at his own cost, a free public symmasium for the working classes of Liverpool, to whom he has issued the following address:—"Friends,—This playground is intended for your erjoyment, and is placed under your care. The poles, ropes, ladders, and chains will bear any fair usage; it will be for you to protect them from willul damage. The trees will adorn your playground if they are allowed to grow up, and you will I am sure prevent them from being destroyed This playground is hereby placed in your hands; let it be used for the purposes for which it is obviously intended. Let good humour and good temper prevail. Let there be no quarrelling among yourse ves; and allow no stone-throwing or fighting among your younger members. It rests with you whether the first attempts at tree out-door amusements in our town be a success or a failure.—Charles P. Melly,—Liverpool, June 1, 1858."

June 1, 1858."

HIOTB IN BELFAST again broke out on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the burial of a woman, the daughter of a member of the Roman Catholic gun club. The mourners seem to have walked in procession and some of them carried green boughs—an emblem of offeace to the Protestants. Many persons were fluired with stones, the constabulary and the magistrate having suffered severely. The Riot Act hat to be read, and orders were given to the police to fire on the rioters, but that extreme step was happily found unnecessary.—Riots were renewed on Wednerday with increased violence, and the rioters visited the more pepulous parts of the town; several places of worship of different denominations, as also private houses, were attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. All the disposable military and police paraded the streets, and peace was somewhat restored.

A Man IMPRISONED FOR TEALING FROM HIS WIFE.—By the operation of the new Divorce Act a man named Owen Owens has been committed by the Stocknort borough magistrates to the Knutstord House of Correction for three months, with hard labour, for stealing nine table-knives, the property of his wife, she having previously obtained separate protection for her property.

The Hoof of a Clay fit near Glasgow gave way on Friday

The Roof of a Clay pit near Glasgow gave way on Friday (last week), burying two men and a lad. Sixty men were at once organised into bands for working a passage down to the unfortunate fellows. On Sunday afternoon it was ascertained that they were alive, and at ten o clock on Sunday evening a communication was made to them. They asked if it was yet Sunday, Pice-s of cake and diluted brandy were conveyed to them by order or a medical man, and shortly afterwards they were extricated. They are doing well.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK (From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the Consol Market has been wholly devoid of animation, the fluctuations in prices have been very moderate. The present define the fluctuations in prices have been very moderate. The present define the fluctuations in prices have been very moderate. The present define the fluctuations in prices have been very moderate. The present define the fluctuations and commerce throughout France, the low value of the fluctuation of the coast of Cuba is regarded with much interest; and the effort now making on the part of the Freuen Government to compel the pale of the lands held by the charitable institutions in France, in order that the preceds may be invested in French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, is regarded as a most impolitic measure.

A reduction of one-half per cent, those from six to twelve months three-ard-a-half in cent.

The total in perised the preclous metals have amounted to about £400,000. The shipments have been £155 102 to India. China &c., £25,000 to France, partly in silver; and £3,060 to the West Indias. No withdrawals of gold have taken place from the Bank. We have no improvement to notice in the demand for discount accommodation. The rates for money are unaltered—the quotation for the best short paper in Lombard-street being £2 per cent.

On Moneday Home Securities were firm in price, but the transactions in them were himstode—the Reduced Three har Cents realised \$2\frac{1}{2}\cdot \cdot \c

Most Joint-Steck Bank Shares have been firm in price; but the transactions have been on a very in-derate scale. Australas have realised sog. Lordon Chaitered of Australia, 20: London and Westminster, 45; Cirierial 37½ ex div; Ottoman, 17½. Union of London, 21½; Agra and United Service, 66; Bank of Lordon, 45; English, Scotcish, and Austra ian Chaitered, 17½; Landon Joint Stock 29½. Miscellareous Securities have rused flat, at about last week's quotations, Cai ada Government Six per Cents have marked 117; New Branswick Ditto, 19; Scuth Australian Ditto, 111½; Victoria Ditto, 111; East and West India Dock Shares, 124½; St. Ratharme 94; Australian Agricultural. 29½; Canseda Company. 134; Crystal Palace, 1½, 1eef River Lard and Mineral, 2; Scotlish Australian Investment, 1½; Eastern Steam 3½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Steam, Navigation 28½; London Omnibus, 2½; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Extension, 7½; Penin-ular and Oriental Steam, 80½; Ditto, New, 17½; and South Australian Land 36½.

On the whole the Railway Share Market has been somewhat firmer. Prices, however, have fluctuated with Comols, and the purchasers of stock on account of the public have not materially revised. The following are the efficial closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Bosten Junction. ½4; Firstol and Exeter, 90; Caledonian, 81½; East. Anglian, 17; Eastern Counties, 61; Eastern Union, A Stock 47; Great Northern, 163; Ditto, A Stock 89; Great Western, 53½; Landschire, 12½; South Fastern, 68½; South Restern, 68½; London and South Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield and Inconlonaine 37; Midand, 94½; North Existern—Brawick, 94½; Ditto, Leeds 46½; Ditto, Vork 71½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South Fastern, 68½; South Males, 82; Stock on and Durlington, 95.

Links Leasee At Fixed Rentales.—East Lincoln, 138½; Midand—Braoford, 94½

Priefference Shares—Bristol and Exeter, Four per Cent Shares, 7½; firstern of Universal Incoln, 1384; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 124½; Giust Weste

Theference Shares—Bristol and Exeter, Four per Cent Stares, 71; the str and Holyhead, 109; East Angrian, Class C., Seven per Cent., 105; Eastern Cennties No. 2, 116; Ditto. New Six per Cent Stock, 1324; Great Western Four-and-a-Italf per Cent, 334; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26, 54; Midnand, Four-and-a-Italf per Cent Stock 1024; North Staffordshire, 23; South-Eastern—Resding Anunities, 234; Ditto, Fixed, 44 per cent,; First Issue, 101; Swinfon and Darlington, 234.

British Possessions—East Indian, 109; Geelong and Melbourne, 194; Grand Trunk of Canada Six per Cent Debentures, 82; Great Indian Penisubar, New, 44 ex New; Ditto, 24 ex new; Great Western of Canada, 19.

(anada, 19.
FOREIGN — Felgian Eastern Junction, 1; Carmeaux Mine and Rail, 2%; Great Luxembourg 7%; Northern of France, 36½; Recife and San Francisco 9; Sambre and Meus-, Preference, 9.
Mining Flaris continue very tlat. Great Wheal Alfred have sold at 5½; West Busset, 25½ ex div.; Wheal Mary Ann, 48; Bon Accord Copper, 1½; and General, 20.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-FX(HANGE, May 31 — About an average time-of-year supply of English wheat was on ther leve to day. Not soll his on we have a heavy tennend and sales to desert of overly, at it is requester his morey. In free m wheat—the above of which was very xu-neave—very little was coing a "le our outer his money. In his provided lively a soul last work a currency. From N was held at rell quotastions; but interior requestes were solded on earlier tenes. He has not held to the continue with the result of the continue was france and peas sold to a far extent, at fail prices. In hour very 1 has so do held with the continue was franced by the sold to be continued to the continued of the cont

the war one p., 11. In more term.

He was one p., 11. In more term, yet Monday's decline in value. In the value of spring core and Beurn n-that yet or keller.

Frolish.—Wheat Zesser and Kemt red. (49. to -6s.; ditto, white, 4% to 51s.; Norfolk, 50. under the second of the second property of the second property. The provision of the second property of the second pro

87.00 store. Tracticions.—All kinds of butter are in but moderate recense. All kinds of butter are in but moderate recense. All kinds of butter provisions are all who all.

Tallow—Lumarket is very first and prices have a diwnward tendercy. P.Y.C. on the sign is not ling at b a. 3d per over the sign is not ling at b a. 3d per over the sign is not line at the smooth both. 3d per over the sign is not line at the smooth both sign is not line at the smooth both sign is not line at the smooth both sign is not sign at b. 3d per over the sign is not line when the sign is not sign is not sign is not sign is not sign in the sign in the sign is not sign in

t for prits

for prits

for in rice — No is fa fair request, and pri es are well upported. Proof Leswa de la lid.

Fras holis a. Nd. prigalon. Frand, is quite as dear as last week. Lagrain sphit

Spirits.— He m is in fair request, and pri es are well uppered. Pro it Lewes ds is 15d.; po f Fas India a. 24d. praglen. Frand, is quite as dear as last week. In grain split very little is cong.

Hay and Strau.—Meadow hay, £2 los, to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 los, to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 to 16 f s. per load. A 1 w trude.

Couls—Tandeld Moor, ½2 3d.; the Moor, ½3 3d.; the Moor, ½3 d.; the Moor, ½4 d.; the Moor, ½4 3d.; the Moor, ½5 d.; the Moor, ¾5 d.; the Moor,

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

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S. J. BUCHANAN, Paradiso-merch, Roth this he condealer.

BANKEUPTS.

H. FMITH, Variable road, Briston, beet more none to the Madage of the Manket of the Manket

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

AUSDAY, JUNE 1.

32nd Feot: A. R. W. Thirdichwayte, G. Wallser, n. B. Noble, to be Lieutenants.

10th: taph and Biever Major R. M. I. We u.l.n. Capta R. H. In run. P. J. B. Jave.

icuise il. Cook. J. Iny II. G. Browne, to be Capeline without purpless; Lieute. G. B.

cuisen, J. Lee J. Lame. F. W. Menec I. H. L. Nichols, J. Dooley, R. L. day iff. G. F.

ignet. J. Hempton, to be Lieutenante.

IMALVIT. II ut. Co. F. Teiner to be Colonel in the Army Capt. J. Mayoo k to be M. Jr.

n the Fring. We Jr. H. A. Ophie. S. J. Motoc R. G. H. Blunt. to no Lautenante-Colonital

he Army; Capte. R. C. Lawrence, H. Nacoll, S. Grevile, A. Light, G. O. Hales, 50 both

Majors.

HANKRUPP.

T. BULI, Hambledon Hampeh're, grocor.—f. FLYNN, Farring Ion-street, cheesemonger.—v. COTON Bear-street, desser square, beer retailer J. WAY, Oaftel street and dewnser-roof grocer.—f. THORNORAFF, televaler, coal merce a.—f. Block*4*f.vi., edges, I cales blockstonemason.—J. WASS 'ato or Abs a on Glam regarded been been produced by the Collection of the Manufacture, but and J. MALLEY, Statyoridge, hisbite, cotton-spinners.—E. Man I. N. Manubester, fur ian mirchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIO S.

T. KAY, Kilmanock, wii er.—A. SPEN. S., Jus., Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, this tweer.

BHITHS.
On Fr'day, the 18th bit, at blains Caste, Aburdeembire, the Countess of Error, of a

the 26th May, the wife of Mil a cockbart Feq., Ardeneal, Arg II of a san-tie 3 at ult mo, at 49, Granest repeace, Hydo tark, the wife of theory Mils, E q., of a

On the one will be used to the state of W. H. Taylor, the visit of W. H. Ta

On the 29 h East. at 82. Judo's, Wildin-y Pa k, it discound, by the R.v. Robert Rinco M.A. Everine i court of the Lok b, it -s recondance Thouse of account on o Mr. Do burdein of 100, Oki-stree, to Ehrabeth, only daughter of James a oughes, of Damirio

On the 5th of Teb last, at his reeder on Gawler Town, South Austral's, aged 35 Pavid Mahrs, F.q., M.D., cencely of K piners in the county of Kerry. On the latinst, at his reeder on Quaer arrest trammers with, Mr. R'ephen Gourn, santantioners, yourset so not the late J mes Choule to ching, and also useful agency of the late firm of James and Stephen Gomme, Hammersmits, in the 55th year of his age.

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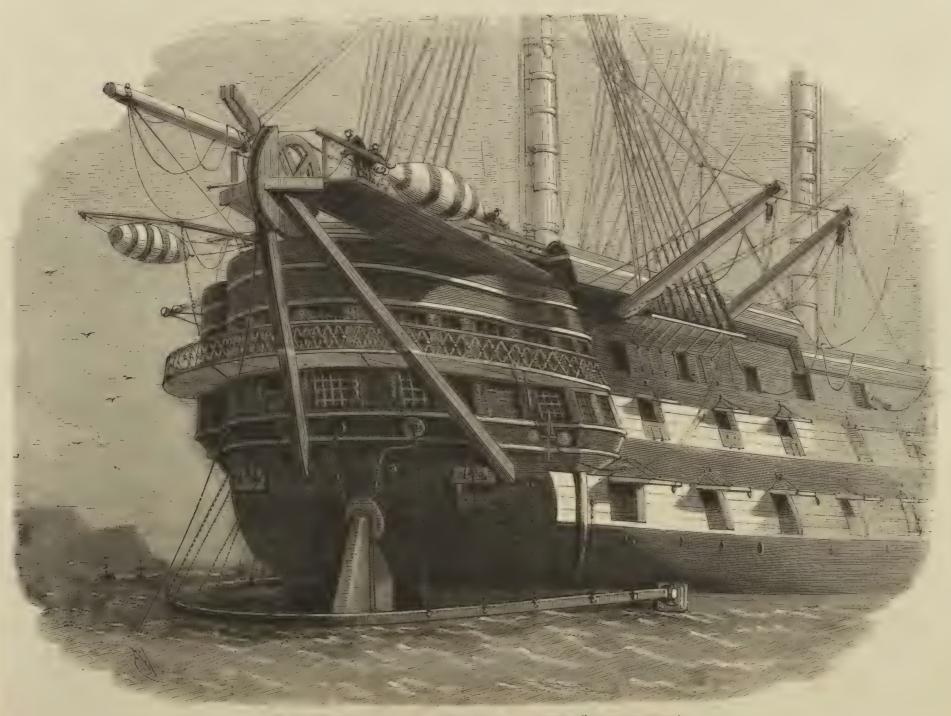
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LAUNCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SCREW-CORVETTE "SAGRES," AT LIMEHOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—STERN OF H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE may be reasons, and cogent ones, why a Minister of State, and the leader of the House of Commons, should not make such an after-dinner speech on public affairs as would not be unbecoming or remarkable, in the wrong sense, in the leader of her Majesty's Opposition; but if a functionary of such dignified pretensions, owing, perhaps, to a want of habitude arising from newness in office, should be guilty of such an indiscretion, one does not see why he should not rise in his place and, in answer to the inevitable indictment against him, blushingly put in the ordinary postprandial plea, and throw himself on that mercy which, before police magistrates, is usually represented by a fine of five shillings. If Mr. Disraeli had adopted this course with reference to that speech, which no doubt he would have been glad to have had stuck fast in Slough what a world of virtuous-or that which does duty for virtuous-indignation might have been spared, and how many of the precious hours of the now fleeting Session might have been saved! One is hardly disposed to dwell on that well-ridden topic at any length in this place; but it may just be said that, when Lord John brought forward his solemn protestation against the oratorical Vagaries of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that gentleman appeared determined to exhibit a prolongation of the original after-dinnerisms in his manner, which was just that of the wild, defiant speech of 1852, when office was slipping from his grasp, and which malicious people who were looking on said owed some of its inspiration to continued sips of that beverage to which the Captain bold of Halifax resorted after the melancholy end of Miss Bailey. When he replied on a subsequent evening to Lord Palmerston, the fume and the fever seemed to have somewhat subsided; but that may have been rhetorical artificeif, indeed, the other style was not-because he at once observed that his new assailant, smarting probably at his rival having anticipated him during his absence on the former evening, took rather the bounceable line himself, in strong contrast to Lord John's potent grave, and reverend rebuking. Of course then it was Mr. Disraeli's cue to be argumentative and specious; but on the whole one would say that both he and Lord Palmerston appeared in this business reckless, and very much like men, or rather politicians, who have nothing to lose and do not expect to gain much. The noble Viscount is politically on his last legs; and Mr. Disraeli is just in the position of an acrobat who may cling to his post uring-machine and perform his feats with safe agility for some time, but who is just as likely, at any moment, to slip and break his neck. Perhaps the unkindest cut of all which he has received with reference to his now more or less famous oration was given by Lord Derby, when he said, with that ineffable laugh and twinkle of the eye of his, that Lord Clarendon's notice of calling attention to the speech would give him an opportunity of reading it. It must, however, be confessed that Lord Derby, in his defence of it, showed that his reading of it had afforded him just the sort of amusement in which he delights. No man, and certainly no Prime Minister, has ever viewed public affairs from a more decidedly comic point of view than Lord Derby; and, as he has always treated politics more as a pastime than a grave occupation, he, no doubt, had a wondrous fellow-feeling with his smart but injudicious colleague in the delivery of that lucubration, which would have been a pean if it had not been a comical satire. On the whole, one would say that, looking at this matter as it will be thought of some few weeks hence-if it is thought of at all-the judicial summing up of opinion would result in a decision that perhaps it would be better if a Chancellor of the Exchequer were to be as correct in his facts as he is supposed to be in his figures, and that in his present position the country expects from a leading Minister of the Crown a demeanour and a conduct which is consistent with the designation of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, rather than with that of Dizzy.

Almost absorbing as this topic has been, it has not prevented the development of other features to the curious, and, so to speak, anatomical, observer of Parliament. Talking of features reminds one of certain expressions of countenance which have been recently displayed by one or two gentlemen of note in the Legislature. In the first place, it may be said that Mr. Cardwell has positively grown old in look in the last week or so. He seems haggard and thin in the face, and, though impassible as usual, shows unmistakable marks of mental punishment. Then it was not unamusing to contemplate the Laissez aller look of Sir Bulwer Lytton when he took care to be in his seat at the earliest moment of the sitting when the House met after the recess, a proceeding intended to demonstrate palpably that no new writ was about to be moved that evening on his behalf. There was, however, a lurking consciousness about him, which one understood when one heard that he had, in default of Mr. Gladstone, at length reached to the altitude of a Cabinet Minister. He has got the post of Secretary to the Colonies, and he must not be surprised at his being greeted with a plagiarism from himself in the obvious inquiry "What will he do with it?" It only wants the addition of Mr. Samuel Warren to the Ministry to make Downing-street quite a region of romance; and even now there is ample reason for the present Administration going down to posterity under the short title of the Novelists' Cabinet. The mention of Mr. Gladstone reminds one that one night, during the debate about the Suez Canal business. he had to encounter a new sensation for him in Parliament, for he was positively "Oh-oh-ed!" and cheered in the unpleasant sense to a considerable extent. But, if a gentleman will get up at twenty minutes past twelve, and make a long, wordy, and not over civil or discriminating oration, and turn petulant, if not rude, when any one ventures to dissent from very strongly and disagreeably expressed sentiments, he must be content to be reminded that the House of Commons will sometimes not spare its moral rod, even in the case of one of its most spoiled children. If Mr. Cardwell shows traces of the recent conflict, as we have said, it is equally certain that Lord Ellenborough does not look supremely lively. He has always affected to sit in an attitude indicating deep abstraction, and which was modelled on that which the late Duke of Wellington used to assume in his place in Parliament in his latter years. The folded arms, the head sunk on the breast, and the rigidity of countenance, belied, however, by the keen watchfulness of the eye, were copied to the life. Lord Ellenborough, on the seat below the Ministerial bench, still sits in that long-established pose; but close observation would enable one to trace a deepening of the lines of the face, a greyer tinge of the hair, and a languor about the mouth and eye, which speak of real subduedness, and contrast strongly with the factitious repose of former times, which he used to throw off at once by an electric start into one of his vigorous, pointed, and animated speeches. Well, it is a hard trial to the proud man of genius to be toppled so soon from his pride of place; and not among the least of his mortifications must be the knowledge that his post has been filled by such a mere elderly young man as Lord Stanley. If Lord Ellenborough could only have been as practical in action as he was suggestive and comprehensive in his speeches, what a statesman would he not have made! Perhaps he would have succeeded in a pure despotism; but he was lost amidst the red-tapery of a system

which may be criticised, if not controlled, in a great degree by-say Mr. William Williams of Lambeth.

While flitting about the Lords it may be appropriate to say a word or two about that odd discussion in that House on the Oaths Bill. One searches in vain for a solution of the mystery which involves the fact of Lord Lucan having taken action on such a question. Of course every one supposed, when he first gave his notice, that it was the result of an arrangement with the Government, with a view to a side-wind settlement of the Jewish question, and that, tactically enough, the most out-of-the way person was selected to throw up the pilot-balloon. There could not have been a more remote agent for the bringing forward a subject in which are said to be involved high principles of politics and religion than an Irish cavalry officer, who has seldom or ever troubled Parliament with his talk except when he was defending himself against a charge of being no military tactician; while the selection of Lord Stanhope to follow in the path of conversion smacked also of Ministerial sub-management. However, as Lord Lucan and Lord Derby both loudly protested against any such notion, one has not a word to say, except that somehow every Peer treated the matter as if it was the subject of an arbitration, the award in which had been determined on; and that, if all that went on was involuntary and unprepared, it was the most remarkable instance of Parliamentary mesmerism that one recollects. One would like to know what the opinion of that still keen-witted and almost frisky octogenarian, Lord Lyndhurst, is on the matter, and how much of the abstract and spontaneous unanimity he believes in. By-the-by, why does Lord Derby never lose an opportunity of paying Lord Lynd. hurst the negative compliment of expressing wonder that his faculties have survived to such a time of his life? If he looked once at the noble and learned Lord when he said that, it would probably be the last utterance of what Lord Derby seems to think a very genial

If the past week had had no other Parliamentary distinction, it would have been saved from historical oblivion by the fact of the House of Commons having performed the somewhat unusual duty of committing a prisoner to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Before now the names of Washington and of Wilkes have figured prominently in the pages of the "Annual Register," and surely there will be found a little corner of that veracious chronicle for the embalming of the memory of the possessor of those two names in combination.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JUNE.

No matter what may be the course our several tastes indicate, and we therefore follow-whether we hunt, shoot, or fish-the same subtle principle it is that actuates all who delight in the pleasures of the field. A deep, unspeakable love of natural scenery (often ill understood, it is true, and but dimly perceived by those who, nevertheless, acutely feel it), and a ceaseless craving after mental excitement, form the chief constituents of the sporting character. This man has a passion for the chase, the next for the gun, a third for the gentle craft of anglingall of them having the same motives to action. "Whence arises this diversity of pursuits?" here naturally presents itself. The answer is brief and simple. "It was the circumstances under which they were respectively bred; the facilities for the indulgence of one in particular of those sports while the tastes and habits were forming that determined in each his particular bias." Such are the reflections of one who delights in all the recreations above enumerated, and who, having summered the hunter, and laid down the gun, takes up the rod with a light and jocund heart, or seeks the pleasures of yachting-June is most favourable for these amusements. The London angler has his favourite resort, the Thames, opened to him; but to the bottom-angler the early part of the month often proves a blank. Whipping for dace is, however, likely to be successful in sharps and eddies, and occasionally a fine trout may be raised at the same time On the great trout rivers-the Dove of Derbyshire; the Aire, the Wharfe, and Swale, of Yorkshire; the Eden, Hull, the Driffield, Derwent, the Pyne, and the Coquet, of the North; the Usk, and the ever-winding Powey, of Wales; the Torridge, the Tamar, and the Ex, of the West; on Loughs Inchiquin, Duloch, Schrub, Corrib, Neagh, in Ireland; Lochs Lomond, Awe, Laggan, Ericht, Rannock, Tay, Earn, Lubnaig, Archray, Ketturin, in the land of flood and mountain—the mayfly is now at its height; and happy is he who can get a good station on the banks of some favoured trout stream. Grayling also, beginning to stir themselves, are often taken alternately with the trout. The patience-in-a-punt angler looks forward to the end of the month to open his piscatory campaign against the barbel and gudgeon, while the more active follower of old Izaac will wield his rod, baited with living insects, for chub, roach, and dace. Perch, eels, and flounders yield certain sport; in fact, all the white fish will take freely towards the end of the month. Salmon-fishing is now at its height, and is to angling what deer-stalking is to shooting of meaner description. the end of the month. It requires a dexterous hand and a quick eye to raise and strike this king of the finny tribe; and, when this is achieved, the sport is only begun at the point where, in other angling—unless in the case of an unusually lively and strong fish—it commenced and ended. The address and strength required to foil all attempts at escape, the hazard of failure, the anxious suspense, all unite to render this sport perfection; and Wellington after Waterloo never felt prouder than did the writer of this when, upon a memorable occasion, in company with the late respected and gallant Saltoun, he killed a fine Spey salmon weighing eighteen pounds. From the mighty rivers of Scotland let us return to the greensward of England, where cricket ing is now going on—and among the games of "merrie Englifew, if any, have become so popular among all ranks as this has. "merrie England exact origin is unknown, but, according to Strutt, it may be dated from the commencement of the eighteenth century. The first notice of it which this painstaking antiquary has been able to discover was in one of D'Urtey's songs:

Hur was the prettiest fellow
At rootball or at cricket;
At hunting, chase, or nimble race,
How featly hur could prick it!

Whether the game is derived from the chugan of the Persians, the bandy play of the Welsh, the hurling of the Irish, or the golding of Sootland, we know not; suffice it to say that in England alone, and in her colonies, it was reased and matured, and, wherever our active in her colonies, it was reared and matured, and, wherever our active countrymen have met abroad, bats, batls, and wickets have been invariably introduced. We ourselves, during a somewhat hightened pilgrimage, have taken part in the game in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Germany, and Canada. Our first essay was in Tothilfields—at the time we write of, the play ground of the Westmuster boys; our next was, during the holidays, at the Phonix Park, Dublin. Our next innings came off at Vienna, during the Congress of 1815, where a chosen tew introduced the game on the Prater. We then aimed at a higher flight, and formed one of a celebrated eleven of the Chards and Staff in the park at Enghien, near Brussels, about a month Guards and Staff in the park at Enghien, near Brussels, about a month before the grand match between Wellington and Napoleon at Wabefore the grand match between Wellington and Napoleon at Wal-terloo. From Belgium we proceeded to La Belle France, where we pitched our wickets near the Bois de Boulogne; then crossed the Atlantic, and "went in" on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, where Wolf died victorious. A few weeks afterwards we were run out Atlantic, and "went in" on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, where Wolf died victorious. A few weeks afterwards we were run out within a short distance of the mighty cataract of Niagara. The above are personal experiences; but the game has not been confined to the places mentioned, for it has flourished under the burning clime of India; in the wild belts of the Cape; amidst the balmy breezes of

Italy; on the rugged steppes of the Crimea; on many a palmy plain in Airica; under the rocky mountain of Gibraltar; in the islands of the Mediterranean Sea; near the spicy groves of Ceylon; on the uncultivated soil of Nova Scotia; near the iron mines of the irregular mountains of the Mauritius. In England the number of matches is on the increase, and the opening meeting at Lord's was most fully attended. This is as it should be, for we look upon cricket as having the strongest claim to patronage, for it is in every sense a game for the million; it excites no envy by its exclusiveness, and is equally open to the peer as to the peasant. Indeed, we have ourselves seen the Royal wicket of the Prince Regent bowled down by a well-directed "long hop" of a plebeian player; and the Sailor King, when Duke of Clarence, caught out by the brawny hands of an humble artificer. As a general rule, wherever this manly game is encouraged, the humbler classes desert the public-houses and beershops; it brings them into friendly contact with their more wealthy brethren, and cements that friendly feeling which is so conducive to the interest of both classes; and upon no occasion—and we speak from brethren, and cements that Friendry leering which is so conductive to the interest of both classes; and upon no occasion—and we speak from a tolerably long experience—have we ever witnessed the deference due to rank and wealth in the slightest degree lessened: if Private Sims is run out by the indiscretion of his Colonel, he is equally respectful to him on parade; and, if the stumps of a ducal magnate fly out of the ground by the swift and straight bowling of the humble tiller of the the same consideration is shown.

While upon the subject of cricket we cannot refrain from laying before our readers the account of two curious matches that came oif during the early part of the present century, and which created considerable sensation at the time. The first, according to the chroniclers of the day, was for a thousand guineas, and took place at Montpelier (Cardan, Walkowski, between the analysis of the day and the largest presidents). of the day, was for a thousand guineas, and took place at a standard Gardens, Walworth, between the one-armed and one-legged pensioners of Greenwich Hospital. The sport created much diversion, as several lost or broke their wooden walls. The following is the return of the mutilated match of the

ONE-ARMED PLAYERS. First innings ONE-LEGGED PLAYERS. .. 20 | First innings .. 65 | Second ditto .. 32 | Third ditto Third ditto Total .. 117 Total

As soon as the umpires declared the match to be in favour of the "fewest hands" the winners drove off to Greenwich in a triumphal "fewest hands" the winners drove off to Greenwich in a triumphal car, ornamented with flags, banners, and laurel leaves, laughing (we presume) "in their (empty) sleeves" at the discomfiture of the onepresume) "in their (empty) sleeves" at the discomfiture of the one-legged fraternity. The losers speedily followed them, and consoled themselves with "splicing the mainbrace" with prog and grog that

legged fraternity. The losers speedily followed them, and consoled themselves with "splicing the mainbrace" with prog and grog that had not undergone the scrutiny of the purser, and which left them, to follow out the nautical metaphor, "three sheets in the wind."

The other was between Lord Charles Kerr and J. Cock, Esq., jun, to play a game of cricket—his Lordship backing his servant James Bridger and his water-spaniel "Drake" against Mr. Cock with Mr. Wetherell. The match, which was for fifty guineas a side, was played at Holt Pond cricketing-ground, near Farnham, Surrey. The post assigned to "Drake" was that of fagging out for the ball, the only way, indeed, in which his services could be rendered available; but, as he always caught it at the first bound, he proved himself quite as good a fieldsman as many a biped would have done. The following was the result of the game: result of the game :-

FIRST INNINGS. J. Cock, Esq.
J. Bridger 50, caught out by J. Cock
"Drake," 0: instead of "not out,"
we may say "never in."

J. Cock, 6, caught by J. Bridger.
W. Wetherell, 0, run out by "Drake."

Mr. Cock then turned "shy" and gave up the match. The way in which the canine member of "Lord's" ran Wetherell out was as tollows:—Wetherell hit the ball smartly for a run, but "Drake" played across the ball so much faster than the former expected, stopped it so well, and delivered it so quickly to his partner Bridger, that the batsman's stumps went down without a run.

LAUNCH OF THE PORTUGUESE STEAM-SCREW CORVETTE "SAGRES."

This vessel, the second of a new class of war-steamers now building in this country for the Portuguese Government, was launched on Thursday week from the building-yard of Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, of Limehouse

Magnay, of Limehouse

The day was very favourable, and a brilliant company attended to witness the launch. Among them there were present his Excellency the Count de Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, and the Countess; Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral the Marquis de Lieboa, Sir C. De Bathe and Lioy De Bathe, and other distinguished visitors.

The Sagres has been built from the designs of Mr. Charles Cousins, under the superintendence of Admiral Sir George Sartorius, and reflects the highest credit on her constructor and all concerned in her equipment, being as worthy a war craft as has yet been launched in the Thames.

The yessel barselt is 205, feet lang has been desired.

The vessel herself is 205 feet long, her extreme breadth is 324 feet, and her depth 17 feet. According to builders' measurement, she is 1047 tons burden, and her engines will be of 300 horse power, by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Dyke, of Deptford.

The Countess de Lavradio named the vessel, and the launch took place

The Countess de Lavradio named the vessel, and the launch took place at two o'clock. In every restect it was most satisfactory; and the Sagres herself is a beautiful model, her draught at launching was within helf an inch of the calculations. The armament will consist offour 32 pounder and two 68-pounder pivot guns.

Soon after the vessel left the ways the company adjourned to the moulding left of the establishment, which was expressly fitted up for a ball and luncheon room, under the direction of Mr. Chayter, of the London Tavern, and Mr. Sewell, of Salters' Hall. Many loyal toss's were given and responded to, and the room was then cleared for dancing, and the festivities of the evening continued till a late hour.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CARLE

THE expedition, consisting of the Agamemnon. Niagara; Gorgon, and Valorous, steamed out of Plymouth harbour on the evening of Saturday last for a few days' cruise, preparatory to their departure for the middle of the Atlantic.

middle of the Atlantic.

The new paying out machinery, with the small steam engines attached to each to accomplish the reeling in of the cable, in case of any injury occurring to the insulation during the paying out, together with the rest of the apparatus, have been erected on both ships, and are now safely housed in to prevent any of the rigging fouling the gear during the working of the ships. Everything, as far as can be judged of at present, looks favourable for the undertaking, and, should the results of the experiments in deep water turn out as satisfactorily as it is expected they will, the successful laying of the wire may be looked forward to with comparative certainty.

over which the cable is paid out; the bucessful laying of the wire may be looked forward to with comparative certainty.

Our Sketch shows the stern of the Agamemon with the sheave, over which the cable is paid out; the buoys hanging at the quarters are for marking the position of the end of the cable, should it, by bad weather coming on, be found necessary to cut it.

THE GOLD MINES ON THE FRAZER AND THOMPSON RIVERS .-By a letter from San Francisco we learn that the news of the discovery of gold on the Frazer and on Thompson Rivers, in the British territory to the north of the Oregon and Washington territories, is confirmed by every arrival from those countries. The extracts from Oregon papers which have come to hand within the last few days are corroborated by several persons who have just arrived from the north, and who have brought with them "glittering vouchers," in the shape of bags of gold-dust and solid "lumps" or nuggets, of the truth of their representations. None of this gold has been yet assayed, but it appears of good quality, in scales, and lumps unmixed with quartz, and "clean," and is reported of the value of 16 dol. the ounce.

A Golds Course Newspresson.

A GOLD COAST NEWSPAPER,—The Athenaum says:—"Englishmen sow the dragon teets of type in every land to which they carry their energy and their genius, and in due season they spring up armed giant-Hereis a newspaper from the Gold Coast—a small paper, something like the Mercurius of the Commonwealth, and called the Hest African Herats. It is not yet a giant, rather a mannikin, but the infant Jove is already in rebellion, and he may in due time wheld the thunderboits—a Cape Coast Times curbing Acera and civilising Ashantees with printers' ink. Success to our African brother!"

Muffled peals were rung at the parish church of Bury on the tidings reaching that town of the death of Captain Sir William Peel, who died on the 27th April, at Cawnpore, of smallpox.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present in Leeds at the latter end of August, for the purpose of inaugurating the noble Townhall of that borough.

Townhall of that borough.

Her Majesty, as a mark of her appreciation of the distinguished scientific acquirements of Professor Faraday, has presented him with a residence at Hampton Court, to be furnished at her Majesty's expense.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of England was celebrated at the Château of Babelsberg at Berlin, where the Princess Victoria resides, by a family dinner. The Prince of Prussia was present.

Lord Wodchouse, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, had an audience of the Emperor on the 18th ult. to take leave.

Lord Stanley has succeeded to the Presidency of the Board of

Lord Stanley has succeeded to the Presidency of the Board of Control; and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has become Secretary of State for the Colonies.

'I he next in the line of succession to the Viceroyalty of Egypt, now that Achmet Pacha is no more, is Ismail Pacha, his brother, son of the late Ibrahim Pacha.

At a coroner's inquest held at Gravesend a verdict of man-shaughter was returned by the jury against Charles James Morris, alias "the Brighton Pet," for killing Philip Redwood in a prize fight, at Rising Sun Point, on Wednesday week.

t'n Tuesday week one of the fine old oaks in Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, was fired by lightning, and almost totally destroyed.

By the decease of Captain Evans the appointment of Captain of Invalids at Chelsea Hospital has become vacant, and is in the gift of the Earl of Donoughmore, Paymaster-General.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were as Callegia, Mornings, 10 7534, evenings, 1555, 1568, 15690

follows:-Mornings, 10,764; evenings, 4645: total, 15,409.

A preaching-tent has been brought into use in Philadelphia which holds 5000 persons.

The Rev. Canon Moseley, so long and so honourably connected with the training of the young, has been appointed civilian member of the Council of Military Education, and an artillery officer will be added to the list.

There are to be called this term ten barristers in the Middle Temple, eleven in the Inner Temple, and twenty-two in Lincoln's Inn.

The Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to the post of Head Master of the Charter House, vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Elder.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week was 1077, of which 131 were new cases.

The four steam-ships built by Messrs. White, of Cowes, for the Ottoman Government, left the Southampton waters on Sunday for their destination. The screw-transport Loire, which sailed on Wednesday week from Brest, with convicts for Cayenne, had on board Rudio, the confederate of Orsini in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor on the 14th

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, all the inhabitants of Lattle Tchetschina, in the Caucasus, from 12,000 to 15,000 in number, are 'emigrating into Russia under the protection of Russian troops," and all the villages had been burned.

St. John's Church, Barnsley, was consecrated on Friday (last week) by the Bishop of Ripon.

'he deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were

764.088lb., which is an increase of 38,786lb. compared with the previous statement.

The office of Clerk of the Hanaper, vacant by the death of Mr. John O'Connell, was on Saturday last conferred by Lord Eglinton upon Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, barrister, and chairman of the North Union Board of Poor-law Guardians.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2030, of which 614 were new cases.

During recent excavations in Church-street, Lancaster, a silver denarius of the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and a copper coin bearing the name of Alexander Severus, with many specimens of Roman pottery, were found.

()n Friday (last week) a silver inkstand was presented to Mr. N. Adshead by the teachers and scholars of Heaton Reddish Church Sunday School as a mark of their esteem.

The inauguration of the Alicante Railway took place on the 25th t. The fêtes were splendid. Four Ministers of State were present.

Another shock of earthquake was felt at Naples on Monday

The Federal Council has decreed that the opening of the International Telegraphic Congress shalltake place on the 23rd of August next. Invitations have been sent to all the States interested in the question. Advices from Naples of the 24th state that the crop of silk has been almost entirely lost in consequence of disease among the worms. Sicily, however, has escaped. The oidium has reappeared. Corn has advanced in price.

Nine persons were burnt to death in a fire at Chicago; and by the burning of the steamer Huntsville in the Mississippi ten persons were

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rectory of Southwick, near Brighton, to the Rev. F. B. Parkes, youngest son of the Rev. Richard Parkes, Vicar of Loppington, Shropshire.

A dvices from Riga mention that the ceremony of turning the first turf and commencing the works for the Riga-Dunaburg Railway took place on the 20th uit.

The trials of Colonel Browne and the policemen implicated in the Dublin riots of the 12th of March will come off at the commission of Oyer and Terminer, which opens on the 17th inst.

A correspondent of the Perth Constitutional states that the bees in his garden hived on Tuesday week.

The Saxon Government has introduced a reform into its system of weights and measures. From the last of November next the decimal

of weights and measures. From the 1st of November next the decimal system as used in France will be adopted in Saxony.

According to accounts received from Normandy an abundant crop of apples, and consequently of cider at a cheap rate, may be expected this year. As many as from forty to forty-five fine fruit blossoms are counted on branches not more than six inches in length.

The Russian Navigation and Commercial Company, established at Odessa, have announced that their steamers from the coast of the Caucasus will henceforth run as far as Trebisond, and those from Constantinople as far as Smyrna.

Stapleton Court, the magnificent residence of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, will be sold by auction on the 18th inst.

The Royal Thames National Regatta will take place at Putney on the 27th and 28th July.

The night of the Caledonian ball has been changed from Friday, the 11th, to Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Spanish Government has sent out a circular to the governors of provinces directing them to cause the destruction of the tobacco plantations which have been opened in various parts of the country.

The Greeks in Candia have risen against the authorities, under the pretext of being aggrieved by the tax for exemption from military service. Candia was threatened, but reinforcements had arrived.

The number of allotments of pay by seamen and petty officers for the support of their families and others, payable in the United Kingdom, amounts to 18,003.

A fund has been raised to secure the permanent maintenance in this country of the valuable museum collected by the late Hugh Miller, the distinguished geologist.

John Lace, a working man, living in Liverpool, was on Sunday walking in the neighbourhood of Mount Pleasant, when he was shot by a person named Lewis, with whom he had previously some quarrel. Lace is in a dangerous condition.

A letter from Venice states that the Count de Chambord, as well

A letter from Vehicle states that the Country of the Duchess of Orleans, even before they received the official account of her death.

It is announced in Tuesday night's Gazette that the Lisbon Board of Health has notified that Buenos Ayres is considered infected with yellow fever.

The Norrisian gold medal for the best prose essay on a sacred subject has been adjudged to William Ayerst, M.A., of Calus College,

On Sunday last (Trinity Sunday) the Lord Bishop of London held his fourth general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, when a large number of gentlemen were admitted to the sacred offices of priest and

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. W.—A King cannot be stalemated while he has any man capable of moving. D. W. O.— You can procure both works of C. bkeet, publisher, King William-street, Strand. PLUMMOW.—A King must not castle when in check. F. M.—Tho final result of the Calfordian Chess Tournament has not yet reached us. R. S. M. clisagow, Herr Kling, J. B. of Bradford, E. B. C., L. N. N., J. P.—Now under combined by the call of the Calfordian chess Tournament has not yet reached us.

consideration.

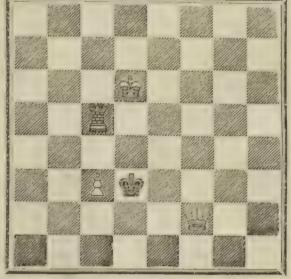
*** Want of space compels us to postpone the answers to numerous correspon *** Want of space compels us to postpone the answers to numerous correspondents until next week.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 74, by D. W. O., Sligo, Amabel, P. T. F., D. F., Juris Consal us of Clericus, J. Prenix. Perevon, J. M. of Sherourn, P. C. Cambringe, E. D., C. C. E., Mercator, D. D., R. O. O., W. C. G., Medicus, R. F. G., Philo-Chess, H. S., L. S. T. E. F. B. S. T., V. V. Adelphi, T. M. W., P. G., C. W. L., N. B., S. P. Q. R. Czar, Rez, G. L. O. Menkbarns, Semper Idem, Dromo, Philo. Dolla, Leonins, M. P. Major L. Bonningho, A. Cherk, True Blue, Box and Cox, Antony, R. D. S., Perseus, Lex. Schoolboy, P. M. S. Etonicusia, 1838, Bombardior, Woolwich, H. D. W., Ironaidos, Omicron, B. F., Big Ben, S. W. V., Little Dorrit, A. Middy, Louise, Rector, are right.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 744. BLACK.
B to K R 5th, 2. Kt takes P Any move, or (a)

BLACK.

R 5th, 2. Kt takes P Any move, 3. R B or Kt mates. 1. Kt to K B 5th Kt to K Kt 5th (b) 3. R or Kt mates. (a) 1. 2. Kt to K Kt 7th (b) 1 2. Kt to K R 6th 3. R mates. Kt to Q 8th

PROBLEM No. 746. By F. HEALEY. BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The third annual gathering of this society took place at the Royal Hotel Halifax, on Saturday, May 22nd, and was numerously attended. Among' the assembled amateurs were Messrs. Thomas, Leyland, Scott, Fleming, Wainhouse, and Parker, of Halifax; Messrs. Kipping and Pindar, of Manchester; Dr. Scott, Messrs. Wilkinson, Brook, Cooper, Eastwood, Mitchell, and Parratt, from Huddersfield; Messrs. Cadman, Bishop, Myers, Hesleton, of Leeds; Messrs. Shepherd, Tominison, Robinson, Young, Wormald, and Thorold, from Wakefield. Chess play commenced at noon, and was continued till evening, when the party adjourned to a handsome dinner, under the presidency of Dr. Alexander. The game which excited the lion's share of attention during the day was the one between Mr. John Thomas, of Halifax, and Mr. Pindar, of Manchester, and the following between Mr. Kipping, of Manchester, and Mr. Walkinson, of Huddersfield;—

(Scotch Gambit.)

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. W.) WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	30. P to K B 4th	QKttoKB6(ch)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd	31. K to R sq	
3. P to Q 4th P takes P	32. K R to Q 8th (ch)	
4. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th	33. KR to KKt 8th	R to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd 6. P takes P K B to Q Kt 3rd	(Threatening R to	Q 7th, &c.)
7. Castles Q B to K Kt 5th	34. K to Kt 2nd	QKttoKR5(ch)
8. Q B to K 3rd Q to K B 3rd	35. K to Kt 3rd	QKt tks P (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd B takes K Kt	36. K to B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
o. Q takes B Q takes Q	37. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Kt 3rd
1. P takes Q Q Kt takes Q P	38. P to Q R 4th	Q Ktto Q5th(ch,
2. Q Kt to Q 5th Q Kt to K 3rd	(Surely R to Q 6th	(ch) was preferable
3. B takes B Q R P takes B	How then could Black	
4. QR to QB sq QR to QB sq	salf?)	
5. KR to Q sq KKt to K 2nd	39. K to K 4th	QKt to QKt 6th
6. B to Q Kt5th(ch) K to Q sq	40. K to K 3rd	R to K 3rd (ch)
(White has already a bad game; but he	41. Q R to K 4th	R to Q 3rd
all better have moved the King to B square.)	42. Q R to K 5th	KKt to QB 2nd
7. Kt takes Q Kt P Q R to Q Kt sq	43. P to K B 5th	KKt toQ4th (ch)
(It is clear that he could not take the Kt	44. K to K B 2nd	QKt to QB8th
rithout being mated at once.)	45. K to K Kt sq 46. Q R to K 8th	Q Kt to Q eth
8. P to K 5th K Kt to K B 4th	40. Q 10 to D oth	KKt tks QKtP

18. P to K 5th 19. Kt to Q B 4th (Had he played Kt to K B 3rd, Black would have taken K Kt P with Pawe, &c.) have played B to Q 3rd. K Kt to Q 5th 20. P takes P ing better; he must lose K Kt takes B (If, instead of capturing the Bishop, he had checked at K 7th, Black would have won easily, cx gr.:—

K Kt to K B 4th

20.

14. K to Q sq

(Had he moved P to Q B 3rd, Black might bave taken the Q Pawn with Queen.)

20.
21. K to B sq
22. P takes Q B P
(double ch)
23. R to Q 7 (th (ch)
24. K t mates.)

K to K 7th (ch)
Kt takes Q K
24. K takes P
K to Q B sq 21. Ptakes P (double K takes P 22. Kt to K 5th (dis- K to Q Kt 3rd covering ch)

2s. Kt to Q 7th (ch) K to Q R 2nd

24. Q R to Q B 4th K Kt to Q B 2nd

25. Q R to Q B 4th K Kt to Q R 2nd

26. Kt takes R

27. Q R to Q B 4th P to K R 4th

28. P to K B 4th R to K R 3rd

29. P to K B 5th Q Kt to K Kt

(This was an unhappy slip, for, by moving the King either to his own 3rd or his Bs 3rd, the game, of course, was drawn) K to K Kt 3rd

And in a few moves Black surrendered.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS. Mr. STAUNTON gives the Q's Kt to the Mexican Amateur.

(Remove While's Q Re from the oburta)								
(Irreguler Opening)								
WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)							
	P to K Kt 3rd							
15. Q to K Kt 4th	P to KR 4th							
16. Q to K 2nd	KR to Ksq							
17. P to Q B 3rd	K B to his sq							
18. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th							
19. B takes K B P	R to K 2nd							
20. K B to Q 5th	K to Kt sq							
21. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd							
22. Q B to his sq	Q to K Kt5th							
23. Q takes Q	l' takes Q							
24. QB to K Kt5th	K R to K sq							
25. B takes Q R	Kt takes B							
26. B takes B	K takes B							
27. K R to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd							
28, K R takes P	P to K Kt 4th							
29. K to Q 2nd	B to K Kt 2nd							
30. QR to KB sq	Kt to Q sq							
31. P to K 5th	P takes P							
32. P takes P	B takes P							
33. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q B 3rd							
	Operatory.) WHITE (Mr. S.) 14. 15. Q to K Kt 4th 16. Q to K 2nd 17. P to Q B 3rd 18. Kt to Q 3rd 19. B takes K B P 20. K B to Q 5th 21. Q to K B 3rd 22. Q B to his sq 23. Q takes Q 24. Q B to K Kt 25. B takes Q R 26. B takes B 27. K R to K B 4th 28. K B takes B 29. K to Q 2nd 30. Q R to K B 8q 30. Q R to K B 8q 31. P to K 5th							

And wins.

33. Q R to K sq 34. K R to K 4th

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures by Rosa Bonneur.

Two new pictures by Mdlle. Rosa Bonneur are at present exhibiting at the German Gallery, in New Bond-street. "The Landais Peasant's Going to Market" is a striking picture, illustrative of the peculiar local scenery and customs of Les Landes, a wide tract of country in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, in the midst of which the artist was born, and from which she naturally derived her first impressions in landscape. There is the wide flat plain, with a fine receding distance; the foreground clothed with scanty herbage and wild heather. In the midst is a bullock-cart coming towards the spectator, on the top of which is seated a woman, whose red gown is nicely balanced by a bit of fresh green grass behind her. Behind, and around the cart, are a troop of sheep, and two shepherds, who, according to the custom of the country, walk upon stilts. The sun is supposed to be in the rear, a little off to the leit, and the shadow of the last is thrown forward with almost magical effect, insomuch that, under certain conditions of atmosphere, it might be taken to be the shadow of some real external object projected against the carvas. This, it should be observed, though a triumph of art in some respects, is not good art. Properly characterised, it must be called "trick;" and the very circumstance which we have mentioned (and which, if we mistake not has been remarked before by others), as to the painted shadow being sometimes mistaken for a real shadow, would be sufficient to condemn it in the interests of art itself. We enforce this opinion with the more carnestness in the present case as the peculiar atmospheric effects aimed at by this clever artist have degenerated into mannerism—a mannerism which, from her high position and deserved popularity, has begun to influence other artists, including some of our own country. The most disparaging feature in this lady's sky-mannerism is that her pictures want air; and the consequence of this is strikingly apparent in the picture before us, where, for want NEW PICTURES BY ROSA BONNEUR.

HEER SCHOEFF'S COLLECTION OF INDIAN PICTURES.

Herr Schoeff, a German artist of considerable ability, who during many years past has travelled in almost every part of India in search of the picturesque and historically curious, has produced a very interesting collection of pictures as the result of his labours, which are at present on view at the Gallery, 7, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). These pictures include views of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Benares, Lucknow, and numerous other places which are at this moment the scenes of events of enthralling interest; as well as portraits of celebrated Orientals, as Sheer Sing, King of the Punjaub, the King of Delhi and his late son, Mehemet Ali, &c. Every work is painted with great firmness and evident truthfulness, with a keen eye for effect. The large picture at the end of the room of the "Court of Lahore" is a striking production, full of glittering pageantry, and comprising upwards of fifty portraits. Nor has Herr Schoeff restricted his pencil wholly to Oriental subjects: a fine portrait of the late Emperor Nicholas, and a view of the "Grand Canal, Venice, by Moonlight," and other European subjec s, evince his power in themes nearer home and more akin to art, which he has treated with true artistic feeling.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON IVORY.

Photography on Ivory.

Some important inventions or improvements have just been brought into successful operation in the practice of photography by Messrs. Beard and Sharp, of Old Bond-street. It is well-known that ivory, notwithstanding its rare and valuable qualities for the purposes of the miniature-painter, has proved most intractable in the hands of the photographer, and until recently has baffled all attempts to bring it into successful use. Messrs. Beard and Sharp, however, have, to all appearance, succeeded in accomplishing this object. The process they adopt differs, we understand, very materially from any that has yet been made public, the ordinary chemicals being entirely disused in it; nor is any destructive agent used in "fixing," as in other processes. The metallic oxide employed combines chemically with the substance of the ivory, and the consequence is a picture of great purity and brilliancy, which it is almost impossible to remove by time or any other agency. The importance of this discovery, when the value of ivory as a ground for miniature painting is considered, cannot be overrated; and some very beautiful coloured specimens which we have inspected fully attest its practical availability, not for superseding, but for guiding and assisting, the labours of the miniature artist.

FANCY BAZAAR AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the past week (as stated in this Journal of Saturday last) a fancy bazaar of extraordinary brilliancy was held in the yard of the Wellington Barracks, "in aid of the funds of the Central Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors, and for relieving the frightful distress consequent upon sending so many of our Troops to the East."
The Duke of Cambridge had granted the use of the yard, and her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a great number of noble ladies appeared on the list of patronesses. The stalls, which were heaped up with articles of the fanciful kind usually sold on such occasions, varied with some having special reference to the objects of this particular bazaar, were all under a large circular marquee, tastefully decorated, and, with the aid of the fashionable venders and purchasers, presented a very gay appearance, the scene being further enlivened by the music of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the Scots Fusiliers. The proceeds of the bazaar were, as nearly as can be at present ascertained, as follows :-

Lady Stracey's Refreshment Stall

Mrs. Hoare's Stall (work made entirely by soldiers' wives resident in London, employed by the Central Association)

Mrs. Evan Maberly's Stall

The Lady Sarah Lindeay and the Ladies Cadogan's (Artists') Stall

The Viscountess Ingestre, Lady Pakington, and Mrs. Greville Vernon's (Flower) Stall—the two first days (no return, as yet, of the third day, Saturday)

The Countess of Fife's Stall

Mrs. Armitage and Mrs. Clarke Thornhill's Stall

The Viscountess Chewton and Mrs. Moncrief's Stall

The Duchess of St. Arpino and Mrs. William Angerstein's Stall

Stall

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253 15 4

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150 0 0 Admission tickets during the Bazaar

Leaving a balance to the good (it may be safely stated) of £1700. Lady Sarah Lindsay was prevented attending her stall by the recent death of the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke. It was much to be regretted that the absence of the Queen at Obborne prevented the possibility of her Majesty honouring the bazaar with her presence; but her Majesty was graciously pleased to desire that a, handsome sum should be laid

350 0 8



FANCY BAZAAR AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

cut in the purchase of articles. The manufacturers were most munificent in their contributions to the bazaar; the list of donors including the names of Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent; Messrs. Capper, of Gracechurch-street; Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, Fleet-street (who supplied Mrs. Angerstein's stall with the handsomest

ranging the refreshment-hall, and to Mrs. Seacole, who attended the stalls every day, as well as to Mrs. Berwick, of Union-street, Berkeley-square, who devoted herself entirely to the object in view.

STATUE OF EDMUND BURKE,

height.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CRADLE

Is one of the most curious relics that is left to us of the Tudor times. It is possessed and treasured by George Bippon, Esq., of Waterville; and those who have antiquarian tastes, or only large curiosity, take no small interest in examining the oaken cot, with its carved panels. Whatever may be the epithet proper to apply to the period when Harry the Eighth sat upon the throne of England, it cannot be designated "the age of veneer," if this cradle of his daughter may be taken in evidence as a specimen of the cabinetwork of those days. It is made of oak, as we have said: in length it is three feet two inches, in breadth twenty as made of oak, as we have said: in length it is three feet two inches, in breadth twenty inches, in height to the top of the ornaments four feet. At the foot is a large shield, with two cherubs supporting the Royal crown, having in the centre the initials E.R. The whole has been covered with silver, which can now be partly seen under a brown varnish. At the head is the Princess of Wales' plume, or crest. Queen Elizabeth, when an infant, was created Princess of Wales by her father, Henry VIII., and bore the badge on the cradle. This has also been richly gilded, with the ornaments surrounding it. The Queen was born Sept. 7th 1534. In 1541 Henry VIII. held his Court at York, and the cradle was presented to a family in the neighbourhood after a visit to their residence. An addition being shortly afterwards made to the mansion, the Royal arms were placed over the gateway to commemorate the honour of the visit.

The varnish has been removed and now shows the shield at the low end, richly covered with silver, and the badge of the Princess of Wales, also gilt.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Frew, of Watervilleterrace, North Shields.



STATUE OF THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD BURKE, BY W. THEED, IN THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

things gratis); of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street; Mr. Daniel, Bondstreet; Messrs. Veitch, King's-road, Chelsea; Mr. C. Turner, Slough, near Windsor; Mr. Clarke, of Leicester; Mr. Rimmel, of the Strand; and many other contributors.

Great thanks are due to M. Soyer for giving his assistance in ar-



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CRADLE

K H

I

C H A.



BRITISH AND CHINESE POLICEMEN, CANTON.

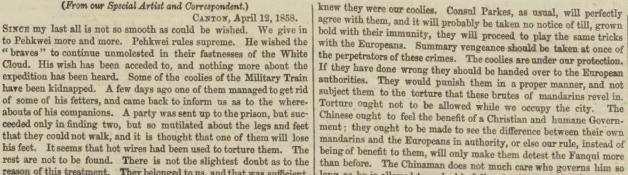
CANTON, April 12, 1858.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

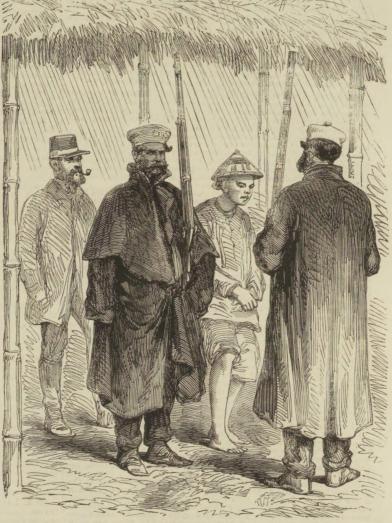
abouts of his companions. A party was sent up to the prison, but suc-

reason of this treatment. They belonged to us, and that was sufficient,

though, of course, they (the mandarins) will swear that they never



long as he is allowed to make his dollars in peace; and, certainly, he



BENGAL SEPOY SENTRIES, GOVERNMENT LANDING-PLACE, CANTON

whom he kowtows more through abject fear than any other impulse But give him "a thumb, and he will want the whole arm," as the proverb goes. With Asiatics there must be no milk-and-water Government: firmness is the thing.

The coolies are in great fear of the mandarins. A few nights ago a report was current that 10,000 Cantonese would attack the Examination Hall, where the coolies live. Of course great preparations took place in the shape of loading revolvers and doubling the sentries, and we retired prepared; but the night passed off without anything except the customary stealing of wood. Some robberies having taken placeamong others the stealing of an officer's sword out of his room whilst he was asleep-it has been thought advisable to level some of the numerous cells, amounting to nearly 8000, near the officers' quarters, and which afforded shelter for any amount of Cantonese.

It is a very amusing sight to see the tent lascars and Bengal sepoys getting their heads and faces shaved by the barber boys who come for



COOLIES MUSTERING, SOUTH WALL, CANTON.

the coolies; but still more amusing is it to see the sepoy in very light clothing, with a pair of huge-looking ammunition-boots.

I have sketched a portion of the south wall, with the coolies muster ing, and likewise of the south-east angle. The walls are mostly garrisoned by the 70th B. N. Infantry, and very fine-looking fellows they are, but there is rather a ferocious look about their black eyes that contrast strongly with the small eyes of the Celestials.

The reports from the north are very contradictory: among them it is said that the Emperorrefers the Plenipotentiaries to Canton-"No belongee he pigeon." Another report states that some of the garrison here are wanted up there; but all these, of course, are not authenticated yet; but I suppose next mail we shall hear something definite.

Of the policy that has dictated Lord Elgin's actions up to this time we are in a measure informed by his reply to an address presented to him by the merchants of Shanghai. The following is the reply:—

him by the merchants of Shanghai. The following is the reply:—
Gentlemen,—I am very thankful to you for this address of welcome. I trust that the kindness which has prompted it will induce you to favour me with the valuable aid of your experience to enable me to judge correctly of the causes which have contributed to give Shanghai its eminent position among the ports opened to trade with China.

It is satisfactory to me to learn that you approve of what has taken place at Canton, and that I have your good wishes for the future success of my mission. I should respond but indifferently to these expressions of regard if I were to refrain from stating to you frankly the principles on which I have hitherto proceeded, and still intend to proceed, in the discharge of duties that have reference to matters in which you have so deep an interest.

charge of duties that have reference to matters in which you have so deep an interest.

In furnishing instructions for my guidance when I was appointed High Commissioner in China, her Majesty's Government saw fit to intrust me with a wide discretion. Circumstances, however, as you probably know, which were altogether unforeseen at the time when those instructions were framed, rendered them in some degree inapplicable, and thus materially enlarged the discretion originally confided to me.

I found myself, accordingly, on my arrival in this country, compelled to act in a great measure on my own judgment. I accepted this task, as in duty bound, without hesitation, but not, I hope, without a due sense of the responsibility attaching to an agent who, in a distant land, beyond the reach of advice, and in circumstances of unusual difficulty, finds himself the guardian of the good name and interests of a great Christian attion.

the responsibility attaching to an agent who, in a distant land, beyond the reach of advice, and in circumstances of unusual difficulty, finds himself the guardian of the good name and interests of a great Christian nation.

In my communications with the functionaries of the Chinese Government I have been guided by two simple rules of actions. I have never preferred a demand which I did not believe to be both moderate and just, and from a demand so preferred I have never receded. These principles dictated the policy which resulted in the capture and occupation of Canton. The same principles will be followed by me with the same determination to their results if it should be necessary to repeat the experiment in the vicinity of the capital of the Emperor of China.

It is a matter for me of the highest gratification to know that in pursuing this policy of combined moderation and firmness I can count not only on the hearty co-operation and active support of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, but also on the good-will and sympathy of the representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilisation, and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together in the bonds of mutual advantage.

One word, gentlemen, in conclusion, as to the parts which we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to the last sentence of your address, in which you express the trust that the result of my exertions may be "more fully to develop the yast resources of China, and to extend among the people the elevating infinences of a higher civilisation."

The expectations held out to British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain and China, when they were told that a new world was opened to their trade so vast that all the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking stuff sufficient for one of its provinces, have not been realised; and I am o

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided over the anniversary festival of the above society at the London Tavern on Friday (last week), supported by Lord William Lennox, Sir R. Murchison, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., Alderman Wire, Mr. E. James, Q.C.; Messrs, R. Bell, H. Bohn, Clowes, Bradbury, Hall, Rev. J. M. Bellew, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the illustrious chairman proposed "The Army and Navy," calling upon Lord William Lennox to return thanks for a profession in which he had formerly served. His Lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the army were proud or being under the command of his Royal Highness, and his Royal Highness was proud of the army. They had witnessed the Duke's military career—he had never allowed his position as a Prince to interfere with his duty as a soldier. He had been justly called the soldier's friend, and richly did he merit the appellation, for not only had he led them on to glory, but had shared their deprivations, had sympathised with their sufferings, and lamented over the rude graves of many an humble warrior. If the Duke had evinced strong feeling at the havoc made in his own ranks, he could reply in the words of Shakspeare—"Yes, I will bear't like a man, but I must feel it like a man." The Rev. J. M. Bellew, in returning thanks for "The Church," entered at some length into the origin of printing. The Duke then proposed the toast of the evening, "The Printers' Pension Society," and gave a most lucid statement of its object, and state of funds. After the health of the Chairman had been given and responded to, Mr. Edwin James, in a most humorous speech, proposed the health of Mr. Herbert Ingram and the members of the House of Commons, who, he said, were greatly indebted to the reporters and printers. The learned gentleman regretted that only one member was present, and concluded by paying a high compliment to Mr. Herbert Ingram for his lumwaried zeal in the House, and for his liberality, integrity, and industry, which had PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—His Royal Highness the Duke

Compositors? Library and Reading Rooms.—This institution, at Haquet-court, Fleet-street, was established about two years and a half ago by the compositors of London; and, assisted by many donations of books from different persons (amongst them his Royal Highness the Prince Consort), they can now boast of a library of no mean pretensions, yet there is ample margin for further progress; nor are the menumindful of the fact, for they liberally subscribe to its annual increase. In no way can authors and others, who are so much interested in the compositors' labour, better show their appreciation of an effort like this than by contributing any books for which they may have no immediate want, whether their own works or those of others. Amongst those who have recently sent donations to the library are Mr. B. Disraeli and the Dean of Westminster. As an illustration of the appreciation of the institution by the men themselves, we may mention that the large number of 1000 vols. are always in circulation; and that the librarian is called upon to change as many as from 90 to 100 per day. The reading-rooms are also daily attended by a numerous body of readers, for whom most of the daily and weekly papers are provided, as well as a large number of the better sort of magazines and other periodicals, both weekly and monthly. COMPOSITORS' LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,-This institu-

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE DESPATCH.

The following telegram from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt was received at the Foreign Office on Sunday evening:—
ALEXANDRIA, May 26, 1858.

The steamer Ganges arrived at Suez yesterday, with Bombay dates to

The steamer Ganges arrived at Suez yesteray,
the 9th instant.

General Walpole, with the heavy column from Lucknow, reached
Futteygurh on 27th April, where he was met by the Commander-inChief. Three other columns are to join as they advance on Bareilly,
which is expected to be invested about the 10th instant.

General Walpole's division, on the 15th April, made an unsuccessful
attack on the Fort of Rowas, which was attended with considerable
loss—four officers, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, and about a
hundred men, having fallen. Our troops were obliged to retire, but
the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved
forward.

On the 22nd a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kannuje, and was dispersed with loss of four guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed.

500 or 600 killed.

Kooer Sing, with about 2000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th of April, and arrived at Jugdespore on the 22nd.

On the following day a force of 300 men, under Captain Le Grand, which advanced from Arrah, having followed the enemy into the jungle, was defeated—133 men and 3 officers killed.

Body (?) was taken by General Whitelook on the 19th April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost 500 men and four guns.

Sir H. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected, first, to be joined by General Whitelook, and then to fight the Ranee's army, 12,000 strong, encamped at Koouchin, advance of Calpee.

encamped at Koouchin, advance of Calpee.

The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to proceed to Sir H. Rose's rear.

General Penny is moving now from the Ganges to assail Calpee from the cart.

the east.

Brigadier Johns, of the 60th Rifles, has been successful in reaching Moradad on 25th April, after three actions, and the capture of Rujeedabad and Nujeena.

Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore, on the 27th April, of smallpox.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by steamer Euxine

t 7.46 a.m. Malta, May 30.

EAST INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

The following message, dated Malta, has been received at the India

TO J. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily in Oude. A number of principal talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally or by their representatives, and the settlement of the country around Lucknow is being rapidly made.

The rebel Moulvie and the mother of the puppet Knig are said to have abandoned Datsowlil (?), where they had taken refuge, and to have fied into the Baraeta Pergunnah, beyond the Gogra.

The main body of the Goorkahs is proceeding to Nepaul, via Fyzabad, which is held by Maun Sing, with 2000 men and two guns, and the Goorkahs do not expect any opposition. Jung Bahadoor, with his body guard, has already passed through Goruckpore.

BENARES DIVISION.

BENARES DIVISION.

Sir E. Lugard reached Azimghur on the 15th, and the rebels were driven out of the city on the 17th. They fied in several parties towards the Gogra and Ganges, and the pursuing columns captured several guns and much ammunition and baggage, abandoned by the rebels in their flight. Kooer Sing, assisted by the villagers, outstripped Brigadier Douglas, who was pursuing him, and, crossing the Ganges at Shahpoor on the 21st, made for kughdespoor. His subsequent proceedings will be noticed under the head of Bengal.

An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hosein and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorha, in the Goruckpore district, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their intrenchments, losing one gun and about 100 men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Cornet Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION. BENARES DIVISION.

one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

General Whitelock arrived at Budaon on the 19th of April, having at Bhoragurh defeated the Nawab, who fled precipitately. General Whitelock captured four guns, and took possession of the city and palace of the Nawab. Eight guns were afterwards by the rebels and taken. Our loss, one officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded.

It is reported from Calpee that Tantia Topee, the Ranee of Jhansi, and the Rajahs of Shahgur and Campoor, with 7000 men and five guns, are encamped at Koouch (?), to oppose Sir Hugh Rose.

The Rao Sahid, with 1000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore, with three guns, to oppose General Whitelock at

force, is at Jubulpore, with three guns, to oppose General Whitelock at Calpee, where there are 2000 men and three guns.

General Whitelock is still at Banda.

There is nothing of importance to report from the Agra and Meerut

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

Colonel Jones's column was at Mahadabad on the 26th, having apparently experienced little opposition.

Majjoo Khan, a rebel leader of some note, was seized by Captain Angelo, of Coke's Rifles. Twenty-eight guns have been captured by this column since it left Roorkee; six of these were taken on the 17th near Nagul, nine on the 18th, in the fort of Nujeebabad; and ten on 22nd, at Nugeenah.

Brigadier-General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22nd of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allygunj, after a long pursuit. The Ramgunga has thus been turned, and the brigade at Allygunj secured for the passage of the siege train.

of the siege train.

In an attack of the fort of Rooca (?), some days previous to this action, Brigadier Adrian Hope and three other officers were killed.

Brigadier Penny's brigade crossed the Ganges at Meeolee on the 27th of April, and will probably proceed towards Baudon, joining the Commander-in-Chief before he reaches Bareilly.

A party consisting of 250 Europeans, 150 Sikhs, with two mountaintrain howitzers, from Arrah, under the command of Captain Le Grand, attacked Kooer Sing near Inide Espore (Jugdespoor?), on the 23rd of April. They were repulsed with the loss of three officers—Captain Le Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Dr. Clerk, of her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and a large number of men. The two guns were spiked and shandoned

Sir E. Lugard had since crossed the Ganges. The Shannon Naval Brigade, which was returning to Calcutta, has been stoped at Tassesan and Sherghotty, and the Indian Naval Brigade has moved to Patna.

Kooer Sing's force, by the latest accounts, was intrenching itself at Jung Deespoor (Judgespoor?). Kooer Sing hinself was wounded in forcing his way to Jung Deespoor, and is now said to have died from the effects of his wounds.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General,

VINCENT G. MONTANABO. Malta, May 30, 1858.

SUPPLEMENT.

To Mr. Secretary Edmonstone. ALLAHABAD, May 1.

ROHILCUND.

The Commander-in-Chief joined General Walpole's division on the 27th of April, and entered Shahjehanpoor without opposition on the 30th. The people who had deserted the town were passed returning as the column advanced towards Azumtee.

Brigadier Pennefather attacked the rebels on the 30th of April, abount ten miles from Budaon, and defeated them, taking several guns.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT. A party of rebels, about 1000 strong, surprised the police and the Tehsildar establishment on the 2nd of May. The Tehsildar was wounded, and a small amount of treasure lost.

PUNJAUB.

Rusoolabad has again been threatened.

The field force under General Sir Sidney Cotton attacked and burnt
Tanita on the 25th of April. The rebel chief of that place suffered

great loss in property: about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. There was no loss on our side.

One of the new Punjaub regiments under Lieutenant Thelwell dis-

tinguished itself greatly.

H. B. Anderson, Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, May 8. Malta, May 30. V. G. MONTANARO. SUNDAY, May 30, 8.15 p.m.—Received the following message, dated

FROM H. R. ANDERSON, ESQ., TO J. D. DICKINSON, ESQ., EAST INDIA
HOUSE.

The first brigade of Sir H. Rose's force left Jhansi on the 26th of
April for Calpee. A report has been received by electric telegraph
that he met and defeated the rebels at Koouch. Sir H. Rose will effect
a junction with General Whitelock before attacking Calpee.

On the 25th of April the rather of the Ranee of Jhansi was executed
at Jhansi.

A strong brigade under Colonel Smith left Kotah on April 26 to co-operate with Sir H. Rose, and protect that officer's rear. The disarming in Guzerat proceeds successfully. Preparations are in progress for carrying out the measure in Cam-

bay.

The insurgent Bheels and Mearamees, after their defeat at Amba
Panee on April 11, fied across the Nerbudda, and are being followed
up by the Sutpoora field force.

The Sawan Dessayes have come into the Sawunt Warree territory
with few followers, and are hiding in the jungles.

Replace May 8.

Bombay, May 8. Malta, May 30. V. MONTANARO.

REINFORCEMENTS OF QUEEN'S TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Orders were on Saturday last received at the East India House, from the Horse Guards, for a sufficient amount of tonnage to be immediately taken up by the Honourable East India Company for the conveyance of the following reinforcements to India, to the number of upwards of 5000 men of all ranks, selected from the depots of the various cavalry and infantry corps the head-quarters of whose regiments are now serving in India, the authorities having decided on making a considerable augmentation in the number of British troops serving in India—viz.: for Calcutta, 2930; for Bombay, 1130 men; for Madras, 820; and for Kurrachee, 790 men. The reinforcements are all to embark between the 24th of June and the 2nd of July.

A NEW "BUSBY" FOR THE ARMY. - The Duke of Cambridge A NEW BUSBY FOR THE ARMY.—The Duke of Cambridge went on Saturday last to Sheerness to inspect the garrison and fortifications of that place. While on parade his Royal Highness requested one of the corporals to take off his cap, technically called a Busby He called the attention of his staff and the Colonel Commandant to its weight, and to the hard material of which it is made, and informed the Colonel and staff that he was glad to say a far more flexible material had been discovered, and that the new Busby which he intended to introduce would only be about one-third the weight of the present ones in use.

Niagara.—The sublimity of this stupendous water all is attested by the voice of mankind, but perhaps to a close observation majestic beauty rather than sublimity would appear to be its distinguished characteristic, its multitudinous waters, crested like the war-horse as they advance to the brink, then solid as marble, in their downward impetuosity, fall like a curtain, and lack that terrible energy of aggressive violence which clothes with horror many of the Alpine cataracts. But the beauty of the scene cannot be painted by colour or by words. On a day when the sun is in his strength, and the clouds scudding, it is an exquisite delight to watch where the waters are broken by the projecting rock, and see the cloud-like masses of maddened foam changing from snow to emerald, and from emerald to snow, bursting showers of jewelled light, the glorious frontlet of the unbroken torrent which, hardly less various in its severer aspect, emulates in its descent the spar of Labrador. And then the ascending mist, the house of the rainbow, and the awful roar to which the surging and sighing winds lend a most strange and cunning modulation, hold both eye and ear entranced in an enchanted stupor; whilst the swift stream, bearing away like an arrow the secthing waters of its exhaustless spring, mocks at the drought that drinks up the rivers and flows like a symbol of eternity.—

From Hanmer's Sketches of Canada (not published).

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak has consented to preside NIAGARA. - The sublimity of this stupendous water all is attested

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, which takes place early in July.

THE QUEEN'S GATE, HYDE PARK, KENSINGTON GORE.

VERY considerable alteration and improvement is now taking place VERY considerable alteration and improvement is now taking place at Kensington Gore. A large portion of land, containing about 123 acres, has been obtained by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the purpose of erecting on it either a new National Gallery or some building connected with the fine arts. This ground is being rapidly cleared of buildings. It is already surrounded by wide noble roads, upon which, as if by magic, large first-class mansions, equalling the finest in Belgravia, have been erected, and many of them have already distinguished occupants. These houses have a better drainage, purer water, and stand on a more gravelly soil than the mansions of the present fashionable district; and a large city, not second to that in importance, will soon be added to London.

A few months before Sir Benjamin Hall went out of office he granted to this locality an entrance into Hyde Park. This opening, 150 feet in length, will contain two footgates, opposite the footpaths of the Prince Albert-road, and two wide noble carriage-gates. In

of the Prince Albert-road, and two wide noble carriage-gates. In the centre of all is a compartment containing the Royal arms. These gates will form the western entrance into Hyde Park; they will be called the Queen's Gates, and from their elaborate decoration and grand style they will probably be the finest in London. We give an Engraving of these gates.

The ironwork is bounded by stone piers which are to receive statues. Two have been proposed—Hercules with the Lion, and Hercules carrying the Wild Boar—from two fine Italian medieval examples at Elyaston Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harrington. Mr. Theed, the sculptor, is preparing two, at the suggestion of one of his distinguished patrons, representing Morning and Night. Which will be ultimately placed upon the pedestals is not decided. Behind the gates in the park itself is a new lodge of very picturesque appearance: it contains four rooms, has a sunk yard and dry area, and contains all the conveniences of a comfortable residence. This lodge differs in style from any of the other lodges in the park, which are of strict uniform Greek architecture. This is in the Roman style, and has in a playful manner the external columns of the small portice rusticated. Both the lodge and gates were designed, and their execution superintended, by Mr. C. J. Richardson, architect. the small portice rusticated. Both the lodge and gates were designed, and their execution superintended, by Mr. C. J. Richardson, architect. The old entrance to the park at Kensington, together with the barracks close to them, is to be taken down; and, as Rotten-row and the public carriage-road in the park are to be turned into the new entrance, a very considerable slip of ground, above a quarter of an acre, will be added to that favourite place of resort, Kensington Gardens. an acre, will be sington Gardens.

EXCAVATIONS AT BUDRUM.*

THE days have gone by when Byron's invective against the travelled Thane to whose love of art we owe our possession of the Elgin marbles was likely to win a smile of approbation from a discerning public. We have begun to realise the fact that it is wise to rescue public. We have begun to realise the fact that it is wise to rescue the precious relics of antiquity from the hand of the spoiler or the dust of barbarism, and place them where they can minister to the arteducation of the many. For our own part, we have no sympathy with those would-be poetasters and laudatores temporis acti, who regard it as a fitting homage to the genius of the past to suffer its most splendid monuments to become the prey of the ignorant or to full piecemeal beneath the adverse influences of time and neglect. We do not want to remove Pompey's Pillar, nor, brick by brick, to demolish the Pyramids, with the design of carefully reconstructing them in the gardens of the Crystal Palace. But where there are curious and valuable, even if imperfect, relics of past times and ancient art, utterly disregarded by Turk or Barbarian, or buried beneath the débris of a score of centuries, we think it not un worthy of an enlightened nation to interfere for their preservation, and to remove them to those halls and galleries where they may stimulate the fancy of the artist and inspire the researches of the antiquarian.

We hall, therefore, with sincere gratification the important results obtained from the excavations so skilfully conducted in the (Continued on page 572.)

(Continued on page 572.)

* Papers respecting the Excavations at Budrum, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. Printed by Harrison and Sons.

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The above comprise all the novelries of the Season, in Flounces, Robe à Quille, Chene, Broché, Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks, at the following reduced prices:

1275 Robes for 2 and 3 Founces various), 49s. 6d. to 54 Guineas.

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SEWELL and CO having made an extraordinary turchase
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beautiful French Sussin Rearis, at 5s. 9d.

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A simple Check. The material is Caahmers, with rich Ducape side
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The Skirr is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice inladed.
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietetch needle. Price 1s. Old., by post 1s stumpe; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.
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A very pretty shape, cool. graceful, and useful.

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White and Buit Marcella Jackets. Printed in Colours, will
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PETER ROBINSON is desirous of calling his customers' attention to an unusually Cheap Lot of Silk Dressee, bought under very advantageous circumstances, being all of this year's manufacture, but at an enormous reduction in price.

The whole to be cleared immediately at a merely nominal profit.

For ready money only.

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Rich Striped Silks at . 1 3 9 Manufacturers' Value, 1 13 9

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Half-Mourning Materials in a great variety of new patterns and textures. Fatterns free per post.

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N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

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Price & I lis. 6d.,
combines elegance with economy. The texture is real Mohair and
Silk, with two deep flounces trimmed with Lilac, Islay Green, Brown,
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An unbounded variety of the New Mohairs, Cambries, Mualins, &c., Flounced and Militaire, from 10s. 6d., with Jackets complete. BAKER and CR13F, 221, Regent-street, London.

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All colours, with deep fringes.
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Baskets to match, One Guinea.

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White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Babriggan Hosiery.
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LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 24 Guineas.

Ladies' Riding Habits, 54 to 8 Guineas.

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BATSON and CO.'S Stock is replete with every descript of Ladles' Quilled Petticosts for all seasons.
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The greatest novelty in Parasols is the "TARTAN," process, to be had only of the Patentees, W. and J. SANGSTER, Manucturers to her Majestry, and H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Parasols made of Irish Luce, also in Lyons Silks, of the most magnificent patterns.

Meent patterns.

W. and and J. SANGSTER,

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PERA GLASSES.—The recent improvements effected by KEYZ'R and BENDON in the manufacture of OPERA GLASSES render them, from their extraordinary power and long range of focus, adapted to show near or distant object with the greatest clearness and brilliancy; they will be found the most suitable for the theater-accounts, country secuery, seasing the combined advantages of an opera glass and telescope. They are extremely portable, the great power being introduced by additional lense of sub rior quality. Asvers and Bendon (successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn.

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MALL STEAM-BOATS (Parker's Patent)
WORKING MODELS, Post-free for P.O.—5 in., 3s.: 7 In., 4s.:
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DATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR COMPANY. 50 Mongete-street. Wholesels and Retall.—All kinds of Cigare and Chersots, Fereign and British, are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction, without taste or smell. No catta price. Invaluable to out-door smokers and travellers. Sample loox. six fine Havaumahs, free 24 stamps; three, 12 stamps. Agents wanted.

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W. and A. GI'.BEY, 337, Oxford-street, importers of the finest wines, which her Majesty's Government admits at half-duty. Port, Sherry, Marsala, &c., all 20s. per doz.

Twits applied to the strength of the Cape Stamps. Excellent Brandy, 30s. per doz.

For the purity of our Cape Wines see Dr. Letheby's analysis. Cross checks "Sank of England.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cogoac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 20a. per dozun, French bottles and case included, or 16s, per gallon. HENNY BRETT and CO., Old Furnivat's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 18a.; or is one-dozen cases, 29a. cach, package include. HENEY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

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STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE is brewed with the water from "Harry HIU's Well." It cured to diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. Reference the faculty.—B. HOLDEN. 654, Upper Bymour-street, Portmanaquar, solo Loudou egent. H. Watte, Manager. Stogumber, Taunto-Drum trinkt and trinket wieder, das sure leibenarfrome Wanger ora; strable.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FROITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most acrupulous attention to wholesomenes and purity.

To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Venders; and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, London

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Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s, 10s. each.

TCE CREAMS immediately and economically made by EXITAUX and STRAD'S REGISTERED FREEZING APPARATUS. Price, from 2½ gainess. Sold at 3, Pall-mall, S.W., and 97, Norton-street, W.; also by the Wenham Lake Ice Company, 164A, Strand, W.C.

VERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE, discovered and prepared by Dr. Wm. BATCHELOUR, M.B.C.S. 1835, d. M.L.A.C. 1834, 69, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London. strengthens the vitality of the whole system, and speedly removes vivous complaints. Sold in bottles, 2s, 9d, 4s, 6d, 11s., and 83s., as depots, 31, Regent-street, Piocadilly; 1s, West-street, Finsburycus, London; and 20, Ranelagh-street, Liverpool.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-J SIA, an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headacha out, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for idies and children.—Dinneford and Co., Dispensing Chemists (and -Dinneford and Co., Dispensing Chemists (and the Improved Horsehair Gloves and Belts), 172.

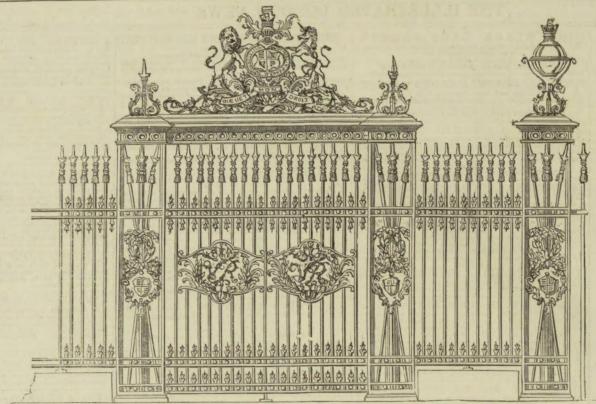
ANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 330, Strand (opposite Somessot House) continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladled, Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes. Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots. Books. Jowellery, and all Missellancous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

WANTED LEFT OFF CLOTHES.-Mr and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regimentals, uniforms, India shawis, point lace, trinkets, books, fursiture, miscelaneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country, the utmost value remitted in cash. Established 1801.

WANTED LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, and Miscellaneous
Property. The highest price in Cash. Ladies and Gentlemen waited
on by addressing a lotter to Mr. or Mrs. Lavy, 801, Strand (opposite
Twining's Bank), or 341, near Waterloo-bridge. Paracels from the
country, a pack-effice order remitted.—Established 66 years.

(Continued from page 570.)
vicinity of Budrum by ViceConsul Newton. Some idea of
their extent may be formed from
the simple fact that they were
commenced in November, 1856,
and brought to a close only in last
December. The despatches forwarded by Vice-Consul Newton
compose a Parliamentary brochure
of fifty-two monster pages, and
are highly creditable to the taste,
learning, energy, and ability of
their author. The relics dispatched to England by H.M.S.
Gorgon numbered no less than
213 cases, casks, and mosaics.
Amongst them we find such suggestive matter as an Amphitrite,
an Atalanta, head of the Sun,
head of Summer, figures in
chariots, sepulchral relief, relief
of Bacchus and Ariadne, Amazons, and an alabastrum inscribed with the name of Xerxes.
The Greek life, Greek literature, Greek art, seem—as we
read—to glow around us. All
has suffered "a sea change,"
and the modern realities fade away
before the ancient types. From
crinoline and long coats we are
borne into a nobler and more
artistic world.

We cannot do more than indicate
the good things contained in, or
suggested by, these papers, "presented by her Majesty's command
to both Houses of Parliament."
Turning over Mr. Newton's pages,
we continually light upon some
description or other that carries
us at once back into all the mystery and beauty of Greek art.
Here, for instance, are some de-



NEW ENTRANCE TO HYDE PARK-PART OF THE IRON BAILINGS .- (SEE PAGE 570.)

tails anent an immense equestrian figure—a warrior on horseback— discovered in the vicinity of what

discovered in the vicinity of what is supposed, on good grounds, to be the sepulchre of Mausolus.

"He wears (says Mr. Newton) the trousers (anaxyrides) which distinguish the Amazons and other Oriental personages in ancient art.

"This figure has suffered greatly from its fall. Of the horse the body alone remains; the neck, legs, and hind quarters have been broken away.

body alone remains; the neck, legs, and hind quarters have been broken away.

"The body of the rider was formed originally of two pieces of marble, the upper of which was fitted on at the waist. This has now disappeared; but the lower part, from the waist to about half-way below the knee, is preserved, on one side of the horse, in very fine condition. On the other side nearly all trace of the rider has disappeared.

"Notwithstanding such great mutilation, this equestrian figure is of surpassing beauty. I consider it the most remarkable specimen of colossal Greek sculpture I have ever seen: while in mastery of execution it rivals the pedimental sculptures of the Parthenon, it far surpasses them in mass. As far as I can judge from a rough calculation, it weighs from four to five tons."

Of the Mausoleum or Tomb of Mausolus—that magnificent regal sepulchre which is familiar to the veriest tyro who has dipped into Lemprière, or, better still, into Dr. Andrew Smith's erudite and elaborate Dictionary—Mr. Newton furnishes us with some highly-



NEW ENTRANCE TO HYDE PARK, OPPOSITE PRINCE ALBERT'S ROAD.—(SEE PAGE 570.)

interesting particulars, which we abridge for the convenience of our readers:—

interesting particulars, which we abridge for the convenience of our readers:—

"The whole area anciently occupied by the building is a parallelogram, of which the western side measures 110 feet, and the southern 126 feet.

"The entire circumference of the area may be reckoned at 472 feet. The whole of this quadrangle is cut out of the native rock, to depths varying from two to sixteen feet below the surface of the surrounding fields.

"The structure was probably, in the first instance, thrown down by an earthquake. The Knightsof Rhodes removed the building materials best suited for their purpose—that is to say, the greater part of the marble blocks and slabs and much of the foundation-stones. With these they built the Castle of Budrum. They also carried off the best preserved and most striking remains of sculpture, the pieces of frieze now in the British Museum, and the lions which we have recently acquired.

"The subterraneous galleries are connected with the building itself by entrances cut out of the rock. Of these there are two on the south and one on the western side of the mausoleum.

"One of those on the south side leads directly into a chamber sixteen feet square and twelve feet high. When first discovered it was nearly full of earth, in removing which I found some fragments of bronze, hammered very thin, embosed and chased with a very elegant floral pattern.

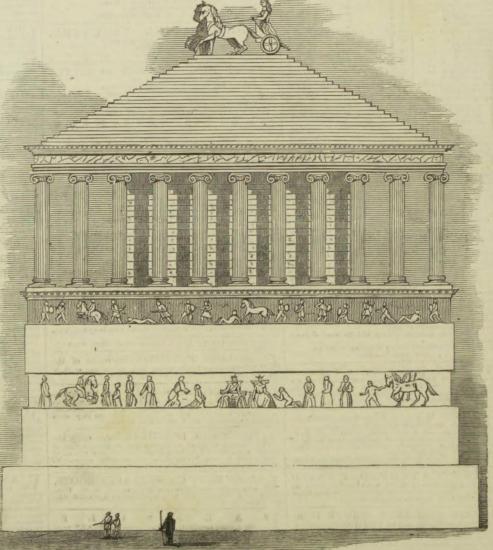
"One of the principal features was a pyramid,"

"One of the principal features was a pyramid, consisting of twenty-four steps, which supported on its summit a quadriga, or four-horse chariot, sculptured in marble by an artist of the name of Pythis. Regarding the dimensions of the building, Pliny says:—'It extends 63 feet on the north and south sides; is shorter on the fronts; and has a total circumference of 411 feet; it is raised 25 cubits in height, and is surrounded by 36 columns.' He further adds:—'This (viz., the quadriga) being added, the whole building equalled 140 feet in height.'"

equaled 140 feet in height."

Mr. Newton then enters into details of measurement and construction which clearly identify the structure he has discovered with the mausoleum described by Pliny, the magnificent sepulchral monument erected by Artemisia over the dust of her beloved husband.

We must refer our readers to the papers themselves for some very interesting details respecting a villa excavated under the direction of the indefatigable Vice-Consul. The foundations extended from east to west 118 feet, or 89 feet from north to south. One room formed a square of 264 feet by 24 feet. The walls were decorated with four oblong pictures of animals: one represented a group of two greyhounds pursuing a goat; another depicted a lion and a bull rushing



THE SEPULCHRE OF MAUSOLUS, AT BUDRUM.

at each other; the third, a lion chasing a goat; and the fourth, a panther in pursuit of a hind. A second room formed a rectangle 62 feet long and 263 feet broad. A third was a gallery 40 feet in length and 12 in width. The walls of each room were beautifully painted with striking designs. The Four Seasons adorned the larger chamber; Satyrs, Dionysos, and medallions of the three cities, Halicarnassus, Alexandria, and Berytus, were found in the other apartments. Here is a description of a mythological subject:—"An oblong picture represents a scene in a vineyard. Nearly in the centre a bearded goat-legged figure, Pan, is gathering grapes from a vine. A winged boy, probably kros, stands before him, extending his arms towards the same bunch. On the extreme right, behind the goat-legged figure, are a panther and three birds, one of which has a string fastened round its neck. On the left, behind Eros, is a lion galloping towards him, and a greyhound running in an opposite direction towards a hare on the extreme left, who is feeding on a bunch of grapes. The colours of the animals in this scene are arbitrary. The panther is dark blue, with yellow spots; the greyhound also blue."

We congratulate classical antiquarians on the important accessions to the priceless stores of the British Museum furnished by the care and ability of Mr. Newton. While gazing upon them our minds must needs be lifted out of the conventional present into the beauty and significancy of the art of the antique world, which, to borrow a line from Keats,

to borrow a line from Keats,

Seems to give forth its light in very scorn Of our dull, uninspired, snail-paced lives.

Of our dull, uninspired, snall-paced lives.

The collection—which reached England in July, 1857, conveyed in the Gorgon, and which had been excavated at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) under the personal superintendence of Mr. C. T. Newton, Vice-Consul at Mytilene—has been distributed in such parts of the British Museum as could be temporarily provided for its reception. The large sculptures have been placed in a temporary apartment formed under the colonnade of the south front of the Museum, in which place the various fragments are being rejoined and arranged. The minor sculptures and fragments, with the mosaics, have been deposited in some rooms of the basement under the northern portion of the library.

portion of the library.

The number of the ILLUSTBATED LONDON
NEWS for October 24, 1857, contains several
Engravings of the Budrum Marbles, with some
interesting particulars relating to these sculp-

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